Jum mons

the power to relieve us.

Nor is it only from the rapacity of slave

the last summer, we will briefly relate.

of the finest tet were driv-hy Cowles, of ghed on the id and ninely enry Smith of er cw: er cwt. Th

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that is fast denth century a without being sk, and his life taken a bold, nd in favor of er. His name balmed when But his stern,

? Written Distillery,' so steps forward Indeed! who wers in thunbattle it with er. If preach. unciations as plication, the e abolished_ verted. How o confront an d monarchstones or inostles of the good deacon

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THE LIBERATOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 31, CORNHILL, BY BABRISON AND KNAPP.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, always payable IN DVANCE. All letters and communications must be post The rule is imperative, in order to shield us

the frequent impositions of our enemies .-, who wish their letters to betaken the Post Office by us, will be careful to pay 17 An advertisement making one square, or a

The action of equal length and breadth, will be inserted much for \$1. One less than a square 75 cts.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

om the Charleston, (S. C.) Southern Baptist.] AMERICAN UNION.

Our Northern brethren may rest assured, that their present plans will never succeed at the South. Instead of bettering, they are ndering the condition of the slave actual- vested by the American constitution with They are driving our Legislatures the enactment of laws, intended to counv no means increase the happiness of our are doomed to suffer. Even the laws which no means in the wast do in self-defence. govern us, sanction and direct, in certain But we would ask these warm-hearted friends cases, a procedure that we believe is unthe black man, these advocates for eman. paralleled, in glaring injustice, by any thing apition, if, with their deep felt horror of, and conscientious belief in the evils and sin slavery, they do not fear having to rener an account to the Judge of all the earth, for not expending their fortunes, or at least contributing liberally to loose the fetters of Though we frequently see mulnumbes of slaves changing masters, we never see an agent from the North entering the appearing to claim him, he was, according to ket to purchase their freedom. Ah! this law, put up at public auction for the payment rould be a test of their benevolence, of of his juil fees, and sold as a slave for life would be a test of their benevolence, of the philanthropy. Such generosity as this, He was purchased by a slave trader, who ad speak more powerfully than all their was not required to give security for his reyeard resolutions, their pumphlets and maining in the District, and he was, soon periodicals. This would be emancipating after, shipped at Alexandria for one of the with the least practicable delay,' and withat the loss of time to convince all Ameri- some benevolent individuals to have the behome by those whose necessary change even a pretence of trial, or an allegation of habits of life would give them suffering crime. we blush for our country while we relate this disgraceful transaction, and we would opose this plan to our northern Philanthro. fain conceal it from the world, did not its st, we nahes:tatingly say, that its execu- very enormity inspire us with the hope that on would be ruinous to the very people for it will rouse the ph.lanthropist and the patriwe interest our Northern brethren seem of to exertion. We have no hesitation in believing your honorable body never intend-

Line Seminary -We are glad to per- it was adopted with the old code of Marythat the good people of Cincinnati, are land, from which, we believe, it has been at disposed to foster an Abolition Seminary, of to turn out upon the world fanatics, sed in the garb of religion, to disgrace The fact of its having been so recently cause of Christ, and destroy the peace of happiness of society. Nothing is better being investigated by a power which we confidently hope will be ready to corisrespect than a meddling spirit on the rect it. disrespect than a meddling spirit on the office the difficulties that of as serpents, and harmless as doves, is would attend any attempt to relieve us from and spensable requisite in the character of cleraman. The character of Lane Semany should teach us the importance of our any should teach us the importance of our an interests of the south.—Southern Chrisan are successful.

BOSTON SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835. by the South American republics, proves, most conclusively, that a course of gradual DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following petition, signed by more than ONE Thousand inhabitants of the District of Columbia who may thereafter be born or removed into the District, might be pursued without detailed. But lattle heed was given to it, urgent as is its of our country.

The existence among us of a distinct class of people who, by their condition as slaves, are deprived of almost every incensive space. The flubbard of New Hamp-

dered to be printed, with the names thereto the bar received a copy, (Document We have received a copy, (Document Which is always and every where binding? And if colonists against the wishes of the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonists are the colonists and the repeated Acts of the colonists are the colonist arbed. We have received a copy, (Document dege, has an evident tendency to corrupt the manner are appended, but they manner out to be inserted in our columns.

There is every evidence that your correspondent deems himself a staunch patriot, and in protest against it, and to seek, by all legiting the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Declaration of Independence, as original are repeated Acts of some or the Board of Baptist Ministers in and the Baptist Minis to more the names are appeared.

to more the people, and to daily the rising of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt upon honger to the people of the people of the people of the rising generation to look with contempt upon honger to the people of t e can only find room for the memorial. est labor, and to depend for support too much upon the labor of others. It prevents IMIABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT a useful and industrious class of people from

FEBRUARY 9, 1835.

the names thereto attached.

America in Congress assembled : We, the undersigned, citizens of the

Ordered, On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, to be printed, with

ed in its perpetration, there exists in this

graceful in its character, and even more

Praying for the gradual abolition of Stavery of subsistence more precarious to the laboring class of whites. It d minishes the resources of the commu-MARCH 24, 1828. Referred to the Committee for the District the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the

To the Honorable the Senate and House of conspicuous, when we contrast the languish-Representatives of the United States of ing condition of this District, and the sures of Washington and Alexandria, in blossed with a free and location, but

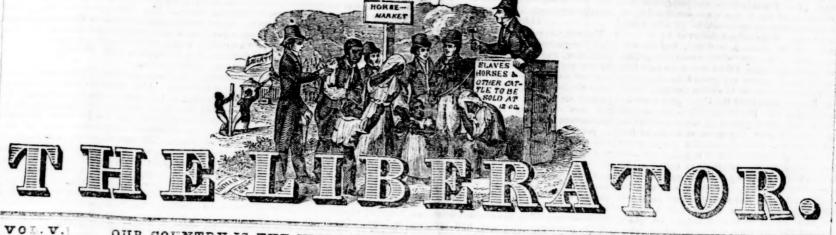
District of Columbia, beg leave to call Walle the laws of the United States de- Columbia after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years; and that those laws, which authorize the selling of et, the seat of the National Govern-

domestic slave trade, scarcely less maintenance, may be repealed. precepts of the same religion, and im-or travellers, from bringing and taking a-or travellers, from bringing and taking a-way with them their domestic servants.

ese people are, without their consent, Such a spirit being prevalent in the District should ren are taken from their parents, slave trade in that chosen but deeply polluted spot. of education, grow up in the nurture and thout regard to the ties of nature; and the We observe that two of the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions between the signers of the memorial admonition of the Lord, and in his fear discussions are signers. or endearing bonds of affection are broken al, (E. French and A. M. Lamb.) ask for the free-charge all the duties of civil, social, and dower. Not is this traffic confined to those who that they leave the District immediately thereafter.' I ploud that the BIBLE may dom of the slaves at 25, 'coupled with the condition mestic life. Am I worse than 'infamous' legally slaves for life. Some who are Ited time to some and many who have a Gilliss) are for gradual emancipation, 'provided millions of accountable beings who are prodef time to serve, are sold into uncondible that the slaves, when liberated, shall emigrate to the hibited from looking into its pages. Am I that the slaves, when liberated, shall emigrate to the hibited from looking into its pages. Am I that the slaves, when liberated, shall emigrate to the hibited from looking into its pages. And a slavery; and, owing to the defective-settlement of Liberia, at their own, or the expense worse than 'infamous' and 'impertment' for four laws, they are generally carried of either the Abolition or Colonization Society, or doing this? of the District before the necessary that of the Government, as the case may be; but

I plead for the abolition of temptations and that of the Government, as the case may be; but

Opportunities to licentiousness, profligacy, an be taken for their release, behold these scenes continually taking camong us, and lament our inability unaction of the colonizationists. J. S. Morsell agrees with the unine colonization of motives place among us, and lament our inability memorial, 'as to his own rights and property, but to chastity, honor and fidelity. Am I worse memorial, 'as to his own rights and property, but to chastity, honor and fidelity. Am I worse



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYBIEN ARE ALL MANKIND. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

traders that the colored race in this District Whedon, which we copied into our 9th number.

at present known among the Governments of Christendom. An instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred during A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runa-way slave, and lodged in the jail of Wash-

some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed until his claim to freedom that the system of slavery in the country is wrong. And is it not right that they who insist upon their freedom should be in the expense of their emancipation, instead of leaving the brunt of the loss. Some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed until his claim to freedom and then asks, in reference to myself, but with what severer epithet [severer than inside the capital of the freest Government on earth, without the citizens of these United States upon the citizens of these United States upon the most delicate and most vital of all the po-We blush for our country while we relate his discraceful transaction, and we would tracted nation? In other words, who comes ed that this odious law should be enforced;

ny of the States of this confederacy, that have happily succeeded in relieving them-selves from a similar burden, together with the bright example which has been set us But hitle heed was given to it, urgent as is its

It deminishes the resources of the community, throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the former dependent, servile and improvident; and ard Watson, I make the following extract. to cultivate a more intimate and influential

headed Foreign Interference.' I am ignorant of the profession or station of the writer. If he be a Christian man, and continue one a few years longer, he will, I believe, deeply lament the publication of the sentiments which that letter contains. Under what extraordinary circumstances of excitement it was written I cannot say. I hope it was not a cool closet composition; for with the belief that it had been written deliberately, I should be compelled to draw conclusions very unfavorable to the character of the writer's heart.

He declared Foreign Interference.' I am ignorated to the profession or station of the written and my accuser. I fear not the verdiet.

I desire to register my unfeigned gratiude to God for the success which he has uniformly granted to the fearless publication of the truth upon the subject of Slavery. Our cause is advancing rapidly. It advocates may smile upon all opposition. Any attempt to prevent the spread of abolition sentiments, or crush the spirit which is success which he land, is as vain, (to say nothing of its wickedness,) as to attempt to hurl the Rocky Mountains from their mitigated; a high crime against the Majesty

"All is in his hand whose praise I seek, Whose frown can disappoint the proudest work, Whose approbation prosper even mine." Very respectfully yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

gaged is as patriotic as writing unkind and We have heard, with satisfaction and dewhile the latter are tempted to become, in the same proportion, luxurious and prodiction and luxurious and prodiction and the same proportion, luxurious and prodiction and luxurious rected? It has secured our civil rights; it been distinguished have awakened our gratmonstrous, its opposition to the rights of husis taking measures to free herself from slamonstrous, its opposition to the rights of husis taking measures to free herself from slahas organized our armies; it has rendered itude, and led to earnest and united prayer, our navy invincible; it has extended our that similar blessings wight be conferred on palpable, that it needs only to be brought lieved, follow the example. We state these

Cause it to fade, to wither, and to die. religious principle on the household of faith. Such were the case with us, we feel assured slaves is impossible except with the free with which were the case with us, we feel assured it would much more certainly be so with you. speak concerning a nation, to plack it up stances which have recently transpired in The communication of thought and feeling approach them with calm and affectionate and to destroy, no counsels, however wise, connexion with our Jamaica mission. Our among you is represented to us as so free argument. They claim to be better acquaint beloved brethren, laboring in that island, had and rapid as to insure your ready access to adomestic slave trade, scarcely less maintenance, may be repealed.

And, also, that laws may be enacted to make the former, carried on against a mount its respectively in the people of this country, educated members of Congress, resident strangers, precepts of the same religion. morfal, blood-ransomed beings. Am I worse than 'infamous' and 'impertiment' for this?

I plead that the hindrances to moral and pious and benevolent purpose. We were religious improvement may be removed, and the colored nonulation, instead of positions are that the objections urged the colored nonulation instead of positions are that the objections urged the colored nonulation instead of positions are not as a contenting outside the colored content to proffer advice as to the way in which you may best prosecute the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are found?

We presume not to proffer advice as to the way in which you may best prosecute the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are persons among them, it is true, are not continued that the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are persons among them, it is true, are not continued that the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are persons among them, it is true, are not continued that the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are persons among them, it is true, are not continued that the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wiscontant are persons among them. Such a spirit being prevalent in the District should must be removed, and mot at first aware that the objections urged the colored population, instead of perishing against our brethren were partially founded dom, contenting ourselves with an affection-just and right. Such individuals must be converged before they will act. against our orethren were partially founded in truth. We did indeed suppose that Christianity would ultimately effect the extinction of slavery, but had no expectation of this being accomplished until a period comparatively remote. But the opponents of our persoding the necessity of the course we care friends of the slaves, that their immecy of their Christian labors, and the issue to which they must lead. They therefore a tendency as beneficial, as its warmest sup-

NO. 11.

to hurl the Rocky Mountains from their mitigated; a high crime against the Majesty of heaven, for the suppression of which evention of the United States is widely different

grave;—which punishes with DEATH the second offence of teaching an immortal being the way to heaven;—to apply the principles of eternal righteonsness to such a system is a work which requires 'better rejoice?'

I shall soon trouble you again. Heaven bless your country, and send a speedy and slaves in the United States is considerably above two millions, while the system under which they are held is said to be characterized by some features peculiarly revolting and speedy and slaves are found from the States in which no slaves are found from the charge of uphelds.

This view of the case experience to the principles and spiral faithful adherence to the principles and spiral fait of our constitution, on this and on all other points.

This view of the case experience to the principles and spiral faithful adherence to the principles and sp

bistrict of Columbia, beg leave to call attention of your honorable body to an of serious magnitude, which greatly that these grievalees may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of greatly that these grievalees may claim the free institutions established of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the District of While the fare of the United States of the United States of the Columbia after the fourth day of Intraction, and to die.

Invincible navy, extended commerce and enterests of these blessings.

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievalees may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of Luty, eight and states of the course of a religious influence, our efforts the our dignitive out of the present communication, in which, with all the freedom of continuance and increase of these blessings.

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievalees may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the District of Slavery, and as to the course enjoined by their wealth and talents, was arrayed in its defence, yet as soon as the religious part of the present communication, in which, with all the freedom of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the District of the present communication of the slave and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a distance, and a numerous party, formidable to continuance and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a distance, and a numerous party, formidable to continuance and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a distance, and a numerous party, formidable to continuance and increase of these blessings.

She took measures earlier than any other than the proposition of the slave and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a distance, and a numer

tively remote. But the opponents of our perseding the necessity of the course we care friends of the slaves, that their imme-have ventured to recommend. Let the prindiate emancipation would be conducive to railed themselves of the Slave Insurrection porters allege, it should not prevent a more without any provision for the young, the of 1832, to commence a malignant and futions persecution of our brethren and their
converts. Many of the latter suffered death,
whom we deliberately regard as martyrs for
Christ; and this would have been the case
with some of the former also, but for the

dor and charity. We have written as breth-ren, for we rejoice to consider you as such. If we have expressed ourselves freely, it is because we are joulous for your honor; and we heartily invite you to use the same liberty in return. We commend you, and the people of your charge, to the care and blessing of our heavenly Father, and remain Your affectionate brethren in the gespel of Christ.

(Signed in behalf of the Board,) W. H. MURCH, Chairman, Theological Tator, Stepney College. London, 31st Dec. 1833.

From the London Baptist Magazine for January. SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

A letter from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in America, in answer to one from the Board of Baptist Ministers in and near London, dated December 31, 1833.

Buptist Missionary Room Buston, Sept. 1, 1334.

Dear Brethren. - Your communication, dated London, Dec. 31, 1833, was received [SATURDAY, MARCH 1-1, 1853. some time since, by one of the officers of the Baptist General Convention; but as the Con-MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY.

(I) The following is Mr. Thompson's mild and digitified reply to the base and violent letter of Prof.

(I) I plead for the abolation of a practice that robs the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new born infanits a day, and the fathers and mothers of this land of two hundred new for hapless innocents to the Baptist General Convention; but at the Convention; but a the churches they had gathered were scattered abroad, and the robustion was after some delay, presented to the Baptist General Convention; but at the churches they had gathered were scattered abroad, and the robustion of proclams during their lives. The churches they had gathered were scattered a

Mississippi. We may adopt the language of the dying Wesley—'The best of all is, and prayerfully to labor. of the dying Wesley—'The best of all is, God is with us.'

To D. D. Whedon I would kindly say—Take the letter you have published to your closet, your knees, and your God. Pray earnestly for wisdom, truth, and charity. Contemplate the state of things in the Southern States of the country you profess to love. Let the slave stand before you in the awful attributes of a deathless and actributes of the colonial system to the spirit and base actribute actribute of the successful termination. The principle we adopted uses the successful termination. The principle we adopted was, the atter repugnance of the colonial system to the spirit and to that which the British Parliament have adopted in reference to slavery in the West Indies. This country is not one of a State, with an unrestricted Legislature, but a confederacy of States, united by a Constitution, in which certain powers are reserved to the National Government; and all other powers are reserved by the State. Among these reserved powers is the regulation of the country is not one of a state with a confederacy of States, united by a constitute of the country is not one of a confederacy of States, united by a constitution, in which certain powers are reserved to the National Government; and all other powers are reserved powers is the country of the control of the control of the country is not one of a confederacy of States, and the control of the Solution Activity of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a darkbetes of a deathless and according to the consisting of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a lattributes of a deathless and according of the consisting of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a lattributes of a deathless and according of the consisting of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a lattributes of a deathless and according of the cause of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a lattributes of a deathless and according to the cause of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist a lattributes of a deathless and according to the cause of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the exist and proceeds—bill the exist and proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy. Your correspondent proceeds—bill the poor of the poor and needy in the exist and proceeds—bill the forms of the grant proceeds—bill the forms of justice;—which converts into solution of the poor of the of t

and oppressive. But it is not our purpose to slaves are found, from the charge of uphold-enter into details; we wish rather to fix your attention on the system as a whole—its undirection on the system as a whole—its undirection of the system christian character, its degrading tendency, duced into this countly long before the colothe misery it generates, the injustice, cruel- nies became independent States. The slave trade was encouraged by the Government an awful breach of the divine law, a manifest of Great Britain, and slaves were brought infraction of that social compact which is into the colonies against the wishes of the spondent deems himself a staunch patriot,
—so staunch that he dare not trust himself to comment upon the extensive patronage which the Anti-Slavery Association of this country have extended towards me, lest he should be 'betrayed into language half as strang' as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have a strang' as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have extended towards me, lest he should be 'betrayed into language half as strang' as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have extended towards me, lest he should be 'betrayed into language half as strang' as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange as the 'pernetration of such an act' country have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange and hill goal in its needs against it, and to seek, by all legitimate means, its speedy and entire destruction? You have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange as the 'pernetration of such an act and the country have a high and holy part, dear brethere, to act; and for the God whom you strange as the 'pernetration of such an act are the formation of such as the for should be 'betrayed into language half as strong' as the 'perpetration of such an act' commend ourselves to your candid and Christian attention. Partakers of the same faith opportunity is now offered you of extending took measures to free themselves from selections. the happiness of your species; of raising a very. In 1787, Congress adopted an Act, degraded class of your population to free- by which it was provided, that slavery should dom, intelligence, and virtue; of redeeming never be permitted in any of the States to be yourselves from reproach, and of vindicating formed in the immense territory north-west ing condition of this District, and the surrounding country, with the prosperity of those parts of the Union which are less factored in point of climate and location, but blessed with a free and industrious population. We state these downwing that similar blessings might be conferred on ourselves. We have rejoiced in the revivals forth to the light of day, to awaken univerged, without which well appointed armies, an invincible navy, extended commerce and entry on the example. We state these forth to the light of day, to awaken univerged, without which well appointed armies, and have not forgotten to supplicate for you a continuance and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a were triumphant. Though the evil was at country for the suppression of the slave.

none others.' This is only a morsel of philanthropy. Ithan 'infamous' and 'impertment' for doing glashtive redress: and we therefore appear to your honorable body, as the only one in
In people of this District have, within themselves, no means of lower than 'infamous' and 'impertment' for doing this?

In place of merchandize in human beings!!!'

Our beloved Missionaries were thrown into 'selves and our communication to your can-prospective.'

The British Parhament for doing than 'infamous' and 'impertment' for doing the signs his me with a pertinent communication to your dense of God. Power was given to Satan, pursued.

And now, dear brethren, we leave our-friends of the slaves contend, be gradual and our communication to your can-prospective. The British Parhament have

not decreed an immediate emancipation, in freedom by moral and intellectual culture. cussion of the subject-matter of it.]

the white population. In the British West Indies, the slaves are dispersed among eighteen or twenty islands, where the military and naval power of the mother country might be easily applied to quell in-surrections. In the United States, there are above two millions of slaves spread over a part only of the surface of the Union, with no large military force to overawe them, and no obstacle to a rapid combination of insurgents. We presume that the people in England would feel somewhat differently on the subject of emancipation, if the slaves were among themselves, and the perils of this moral volcano were constantly impending over their own heads.

Besides these general considerations, there is one which affects the duty of the Baptist General Convention. There is now a pleasing degree of union among the multiplying thousands of Baptists throughout the land. Brethren, from all parts of the country, unite in our General Convention, and co-operate in sending the gospel to the heathen. Our southern brethren are liberal and zealous in the promotion of every holy enterprise for the extension of the gospel. They are, generally, both ministers and people, slavenot because they all think slavery is right, but because it was firmly rooted long before they were born, and because y believe that slavery cannot be instantly abolished. We are confident, that a great portion of our brethren at the south would rejoice to see any practicable scheme devised for relieving the country from slavery.

We have the best evidence that our slave holding brothren are Christians, sincere followers of the Lord Jesus. In every other part of their conduct, they adorn the doc-trine of God our Saviour. We cannot, therefore, feel that it is right to use language or adopt measures which might tend to break the ties that unite them to us in our General Convention, and in numerous other benevolent societies; and to array brother against brother, church against church, and association against association, in a contest about

We have presented these considerations, dear brethren, as among the reasons which compel us to believe, that it is not the duty of the Baptist General Convention, or of the Board of Missions, to interfere with the subject of slavery. It ought indeed, to be discussed at all proper times, and in all suitable modes. We believe, that the progress of public opinion in reference to slavery, is very rapid; and we are quite sure, that it cannot be accelerated by any interference, which our southern brethren would regard as an invasion of their political rights, or as an impeachment of their Christian character.

Most earnestly praying that the Father of advance His glory, and secure the temporal dear brethren, your affectionate fellow-ser-

LUCIUS BOLLES, Cor. Sec'ry.

nication is, to express the views of the writers 're-specting the character of negro slavery, and as to the course enjoined by religious principle on the household of faith; present the following report:

That they have examined the communication with much care, and have been gratified by the spirit of Christian affection, respect, and candor, which it breathes. They receive it as a pleasing omen of a more intimate correspondence, and a more endeared fellowship with our Baptist brethren in Great Britain. The Committee, however, are of opinion, that, as a Board, and as members of the General Convention, poord, and as memoers of the General Convention, associated for the exclusive purpose of sending the gospel to the heathen, and to other benighted men not belonging to our own country, we are precluded by our constitution from taking any part in the discussion on the subject proposed in said communication. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the fellowing resolution recommend.

e following resolutions :- Resolved, That the Board reciprocate, with great pleasure, the assurances of respect and affect which our brethren, 'the members of the Board of Baptist Ministers, in and near London,' have utter-

in their communication.

Resolved, That the Board earnestly desire a closer intimacy with their Baptist brethren in England, believing that the cause of truth in both countries, and throughout the world, would be promoted, by a

more cordial union and co-operation of the two
great branches of the Baptist family.

Resolved, That the Board have viewed with grief
and anxiety, the calamities which have befallen the
Baptist Mission in Jamaica; and they rejoice that
the Mission has been resumed with cheering prospects of success. pects of success.

Resolved, That, while, as they trust, their love of freedom, and their desire for the happiness of all men, are not less strong and sincere than those of their British brethren, they cannot, as a Board, in terfere with a subject that is not among the object terfere with a subject that is not among the objects for which the Convention and the Board were form

ed.

Resolved. That the preceding Resolutions be communicated to the 'Board of Baptist Ministers, in and near London,' together with the subjoined letter, to be signed by the acting President, and the Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

(Signed)

First Vice President of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in the United States.

Lectus Bolles, Cor. Sec'ry.

[House of Representatives, Monday, Feb. 23.1 SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF CO. LUMBIA.

Mr. Stade presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Addison, in the State of Vermont, praying for the abolition of Slavery, and the Slave Trade, in the

District of Columbia.

Mr. S. said, that the memorial which he had the honor to present was signed by 375 females, a large portion of whom were of that class of the community usually called propriety designated, PRIENDS; friends, he would take leave to say, in the best sense, not only of the African race, in whose be-

this country cannot be emancipated, except tend to do. But he had felt bound to state ment is not restricted five that of the American Congress; and because the situation of the slaves in the West Indies renders the admonished him that it would be useless to philanthropic gentlemen. preliminary preparation less necessary to press such a motion at this time. He would ask, however, what could not be denied, that the memorial be read and laid upon the table; which was done accordingly.

Mr. Jackson of Massachusetts, having him, in offering these petitions, as the Representative of a part of these petitioners, to accompany their presentation with a very few remarks.

One of them bore the signatures, as he was informed, (he had not counted them) of three thousand one hundred and six ladies; and the other of nearly the same number of gentlemen. They were residents of some twelve or fifteen, possibly twenty, of the three hundred towns in Massachusetts, principally in the vicinity of Boston. So far as was acquainted with the gentlemen, (and with some of them he was intimately so,) they are men who intend to make, and who make, moral principle their rule of action. Men of intelligence, integrity, and liberality; who command respect and influence wherever they are known. They disclaim all interference, or disposition to interfere, with the rights of property in slaves, or control over the slave-question, within the juris-diction of the slaveholding states. They believe that slavery in the District of Columbia is productive of much physical, moral, and political evil; that Congress, having the constitutional right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia, is bound to correct these evils; and that until they are corrected, the nation, the whole nation, is responsible for them. And so long as these evils and injuries continue to be inflicted by and through the instrumentality of laws anctioned by Congress, or in consequence of the refusal of Congress to legislate, they el it to be not only their indisputable right to petition, memoralize, and remonstrate in Paul amidst universal applause. favor of the oppressed, but that they are morally bound to do so.

[Mr. J. was here called to order, the disission of the merits of the question at this the House.]

Mr. Jackson said, it was with extreme reluctance that he at any time, or under He would confine his observations to the on the table, and be printed; and begged the a simple statement, and he requested a paindulgence of the House to a very few tient hearing, especially as he labored un

ords in support of that motion. He believed that the course pursued by had been the most unwise that could have 'Land of Liberty and Equality;' and, ac-been adopted. The House doubtless had cording to the professions of its inhabitants, gotten up through his instrumentality or in-fluence. Gentlemen deceive themselves if crentures, because that subject had been aling of indignant opposition is confined to no friend of the negro, George Thompson where it was done vastly more ward of his labors. Slavery in the United States of America, he hoped they would turn their consideration to the appeal which he had made for the improvement of their minds. Here Mr. Paul into action, by throwing these petitions, si- in the West Indies, as had been said by Mr. lently, unheard, and unprinted, upon the ta- Thompson and others. In reference to the ble, or committing them to the committee manner slaves were wrought, fed, clothed, on the District of Columbia, only to be and punished, it was the same. But there thrown under theirs.

[Mr. J. was again called to order, and inaned that his remarks must be exclusively he alluded to the internal traffic of slaves. applied to printing.]

Mr. Jackson then said as it seemed not Maryland, and North Carolina, there was a ensistent with the rules of the House to recundancy of slaves, for which a market submit the remarks he was desirous of offer- was had in the more Southern States; and ing, he would withdraw his motion to print; thus a regular traffic was carried on-as and notwithstanding, under ordinary circum- atrocious as ever was carried on between Quakers; or, as they generally preferred to stances, at an earlier period of the session the United States and Africa. At that mardenominate themselves, and were with equal he should consider a motion to lay these pe- ket the slaves were disposed of in the same titions on the table the most injudicious and manner as cattle in this country. (Cries of improper course that could be adopted, considering that the short remaining period of whole family of slaves brought into the marperpetuity of the Republican institutions of the country.

Mr. Craig, in proposing the first resolution, remarked that the conduct of America them, he would move to lay them upon the powers shown off in such a manner as to was one of the most remarkable problems of verticement in their resolutions.

Mr. Craig, in proposing the first resolution, remarked that the conduct of America them, he would move to lay them upon the powers shown off in such a manner as to was one of the most remarkable problems of verticement in their resolutions.

But this preparation must be commended and conducted by the masters; and they aware of the rule which restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, and conducted by the masters; and they must of course, become the willing and zealous friends of emancipation, before it can be considered to the masters and they must of course, become the willing and zealous friends of emancipation, before it can be considered to the masters.

The masters and they aware of the rule which restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. dren, as well as among those of mankind, he had furnished any ground for supposing the Rev. Mr. dren, as well as among those of mankind, he had furnished any ground for supposing the Rev. Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. United States, has called to my mind the who were called the white people; but were they would be the trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was about to relate the rule which restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. United States, has called to my mind the they are about to without a state of the rule which restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on this occasion, but he was not aware that for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on the Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' Hall, on the Mr. Beith most cordially seconded the restricted debate gentlemen, was held in the Trades' H We have thus shown that the slaves in he need not assure the Chair he did not in- present on a visit to this country with be satisfied that the feelings of the one class the view of raising means, and gaining of mortals was as powerful as those of the by his Rev. friend who first addressed the ground. When a spot of neutral ground by the free consent of the masters; and that at least the character of the memorialists, the interest of the christian and philanthrop-other. The slaves must be disposed of to meeting, it would be unnecessary for him to which neuters can stand is found, either the character of the memorialists, the interest of the character of the memorialists. they cannot be prepared for freedom with- which it gave him pleasure to do, as that ic part of the community, in establishing the highest bidder, (for they are sold by pubout the voluntary and energetic co-operation of the gave him pleasure to do, as that he part of the community, in establishing the nighest bloder, (for they are sold by part of the community, in establishing the nighest bloder, (for they are sold by part of the community, in establishing the nighest bloder, (for they are sold by part of the sold bloder) and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the interest and other seminaries for the education and it were enough to convince the education and it were enough to conv For both these reasons, it nothing would be asked to which the most tion of the free people of color in that colo- the most sceptical to witness the tears, and the most sceptical to witness the tears a of the masters. For both these reasons, it is necessary to adopt a kind and conclining course of conduct towards the slaveholders.

The British Parliament might assume a personnel of the most conduct towards the slaveholders.

The would only add that the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears, and minds. The conduct of the most sceptical to witness the tears and lateral to witness the tears and lateral to witness the tears and lateral to The British Parliament might assume a per- spectful hearing. He would only add, that was besieged by numbers who had come tears and lamentations were no more heeded emptory tone towards the slaveholders in the the prayer of this memorial met his hearty thither, but had to leave without gaining ad-West Indies; because the power of Parliament is not restricted like that of the American Concurrence. He should feel bound to ment is not restricted like that of the American Concurrence and because the power of Parliament is not restricted like that of the American Concurrence. He should feel bound to mittance. The Lord Provost was in the sheep. Mr. Paul, in support of what he stamove that it be printed, but for the vote of chair, surrounded on the platform by several ted, read extracts from Stuart's Three years provided in the provided above that it be printed, but for the vote of chair, surrounded on the platform by several ted, read extracts from Stuart's Three years provided in the provided above the positions and reasoning admittance.

> The Lord Provost rose, and having stated the purpose of the meeting, said that he had much pleasure in introducing the Rev. gentleman, Mr. Paul, who would enter into ne particulars of his praiseworthy object. presented several memorials to the same et- But previous to that, Dr. Beattie would read fect, said, he felt it to be incumbent upon a number of testimonials to Mr. Paul's character and abilities.

thought the countenance of the Lord Pro- to learning to read and write, or to meeting vost, surrounded by so many christian and in public for worship. It was the opinion in philanthropic gentlemen, and the presence this country, that education and religion made of so great a number of this christian com- men better; but such was the nature of the munity, would have been sufficient testimo- system, that it could not stand by the test of nials in favor of Mr. Paul, but in addition to truth. The slaves would learn from reading that he held in his hand the originals of a the Scriptures, that they were the same variety of testimoniais from persons in the creatures, and as accountable to God as oth-country to which the Rev. gentleman belonged. The Rev. Dr. then read communi- With reference to their not assembling for cations from Sir John Colebooke, Lieutenant worship, it did not form an objection to their Governor of the Colony, Mr. Thomas Clark- character as slaves; at the sales, it rather son, and Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, all formed a recommendation, and a testimony concurring in the recommendation of Mr. of their worth. It was there held forth, that Paul, for his spotless integrity and moral they possessed excellent characters, and asworth; besides this, the objects for which surances were given, that they were consishe had visited this country, and his excellent tent christians. Their masters were not talents and disinterested motives. Dr. Beat-afraid because of their religion, but they tie stated that he had other testimonials were afraid, that while they met for religious which he could read, signed by about 30 in- purposes, they would devise schemes and d viduals, but he considered it unnecessary to occupy so much of their time. (Applause.) occupy so much of their time. (Applause.) ty, even to the destruction of their masters. For further satisfaction he referred to Mr. In further alluding to the condition of the Ewing, who personally had received commu- United States, Mr. Paul remarked that there cetions concerning Mr. Paul. (Applause.) handed him a letter from a particular friend fairs. In 12 of those States, he said, slave-of his own, Mr. Archd. M'Lay of Glasgow, ry did not prevail, but there existed a prejuwho had for many years been a minister of dice against the colored people, so that even the gospel in New-York, and who, he was in the House of God they were not permitaware, was well known to many present. ted to sit in the same part as others, nor were The letter contained a very favorable rec- they allowed to sit down at the table of the ommendation of Mr. Paul. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Nathaniel Paul commenced by saying that he stood in the presence of that The principal object, however, to which large assembly of Christians, as the avowed these petitioners now direct the attention representative and advocate of the rights of Congress is the slave trade, as now car- and privileges of his brethren. He expressried on within the limits of this District; ed himself as a decided enemy of that worst and the laws of the District which encour- of all systems-Slavery ; he cared not where, age, support, and aggravate this enormous nor under what Government it existed. He would not consent for one moment to make They believe that there is no practice ex- a compromise with those who encouraged it isting among the human family so productiven in the mildest form. It was its entire tive of mental degradation and crime as the extermination that he wished, and he was slave trade. They are induced to believe happy in addressing an assembly of Britons this, not only by the well authenticated facts whose views were in unison with his own. and details of this infamous traffic, which It was pleasing also to consider that the are coming to their knowledge every year combined energies of the people of God had and every month; but they know that your awoke, for the diffusion of the hight of the laws condemn it as such; that the laws of algorithm and the property of the part. But gospel over all the ends of the earth. But most every civilized nation on earth placed there was one portion of the world which Lights will illumine our path, and guide us flict upon those who engage in it the highest and heaviest penalties known to any philanthropy. Africa, though once visited law. They can discover no difference in by the light of the Gospel, o'er her now and eternal happiness of all men, we are, the moral character of the slave trade, as brooded a moral darkness, darker than the carried on from the shores of Africa, and sable tinge of her sons. But God, who from this District. They say that not only could turn all things to good account, would slaves are here bought, and sold, and shipped to the deadly climate of the far South,
where hardship and premature death await,
and almost inevitably overtake them, but, The Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Members of the Board of Baptist Ministers in and near London, directed to The and almost inevitably overtake them, but, like the African trade, it involves freemen like the African t Managers; and the Delegates of the Baptist Trienial Convention. United States, North America; and addressed to 'The Pastors and Muisters of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States and addressed to the Pastors and Muisters of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States of America; 'the principal object of which community, with this difference; that, while in Africa the freeman is seized, borne off by force, and stolen in violation of all law, here it can be lawfully done.

Nor would be dwell on the horrors of slavethat, while in Africa the freeman is seized, ter into the object of the present meeting, ada. His master followed, and endeavored onded by Mr. Anthony Wigham, Nor would be dwell on the horrors of slavery as it existed in the West Indies-thanks he to God it had there received its death time not being admissible by the rules of blow. Whatever Britons had to boast of their country, their history never saw a prouder day than the first of August last. any circumstances, intruded his remarks condition of his countrymen in the United upon the House; and he certainly would States of America. Mr. Paul then turned not intentionally transgress any of its rules to the formation of the settlement under the when he did attempt to speak. He would, British Government, which, he said, bore the therefore, in order to bring the few remarks illustrious name of Wilberforce, and to the was desirous of making within the rules education of its inhabitants. He had no of the House, move that the petition lie uppretence to eloquence; he would give them
to the means for education in the States, he a severe cold, and was not able to speak as he could wish to do. It was well known that the House in relation to similar petitions, the United States had been designated the been induced to pursue it, under a belief the land where the principles of national that but very few individuals in any part of liberty were best understood and practised. the Union had adopted the sentiments of They boasted of a republican government, the settlement where he came from, were these petitioners in relation to the slave and their Declaration of Independence bore establishing a seminary for the education of trade within the District. And it seemed that all men were equally entitled to mainto him due to the gentleman from Virginia, tain their rights—life, liberty, and the pur-(Mr. Wise) that he should be told that these suit of happiness. Yet notwithstanding all opinions were not confined to a 'few Garri- these professions, there were in 1830, 2,010,sonites.' Garrison's name he (Mr. J.) had 572 slaves, out of a population of 12,000,000; not found upon these petitions, nor had he or upwards of one-sixth of the population in any reason for believing that they had been slavery. He would not dwell on the physithey suppose this to be the fact. This feel- ready fully treated of by that distinguished particular class or section in New-England; (Enthusiastic appleuse.) Mr. Thompson both but it is deeply planted in the moral sensi- in this city and in Edinburgh, had viewed bilities of the good and the intelligent, the matter in all its bearings, and he was than Garrison, to bring it out, and bring it States had not differed much from slavery

then remarked, that in the southern or slave- admitted too that a religious education made of the Boston Recorder. Though I real holding States, the slaves and even the free them better, but certainly not more content- these documents with sorrowful seriousness people of color were subject to the most se- ed slaves. It was of great importance to I am not confounded that this Seminary in vere laws; for example-in Alabama, for the cause of abolition, that the Wilberforce become so 'fierce for moderation' assembling for worship, or for teaching read- settlement should be encouraged, inasmuch subject of slavery, as virtually to take the ing and writing, the persons guilty were subjected to a penalty of from 250 to 500 dol- have a powerful influence in rooting out Woods. (who by-the-by is probable.) lars; and in some cases they were lashed. prejudice, and accustoming the minds of men ferior to any man in New England in the ag The question was, why should such laws be Dr. Beattle then rose and said that he had enacted? what objections should there be plans by which they might effect their liber-

were 24 States all under one government, The Rev. Greville Ewing said Mr. Paul had but each capable of managing its own af-Lord, till the others were served. In 1829, a The Lord Provost then introduced Mr. law was passed in Ohio, compelling the free people of color to leave the State in 30 days, under a penalty of 500 dollars, or to give security that they would never become a burden on the public, or consent to be sold as slaves. The colored people, after deliberating, petitioned the authorities for 30 days longer, and sent a petition to Sir James Colebrooke, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, inquiring what privileges would be granted them in his colony. An answer was returned, breathing the spirit of a noble minded Briton. 'Tell your Republicans,' said the governor, 'on your side of the line, that we royalists on this side do not know men by their color. Should you come to us, you will be entitled to all the privileges and mmunities of the rest of his Majesty's subjects.' Having received this favorable intelligence from his Excellency the Governor. they emigrated to that Province, and there established that settlement which bears the name of him, who although dead, lives in the memories of all Christians, Wilberforce. would leave her where he found her, to persuade him by fair promises to return. the plantation as master, but calling him by his name, flatly told him that he had been too if he got him over the water, adding, that if he did not be off, he would serve him as he had been served. Another slave who had run away, was for a night in the house of a Quaker, till he got an opportunity of escaping into Upper Canada, and the feelings he afterwards expressed towards that Quaker, were proof, continued Mr. P., that the slaves stated that there had been seminaries established, but owing to the prejudices against the colored people, young men of that class were not admitted. Some years ago, institutions for the admission of young men of color had been commenced, but had been opposed by the authorities, and since then an institution had been opened by a pious female, but had to be abandened. Those in young men of color, or others that chose to attend. There were young men willing to abor wherever God would send them, and who would no doubt be prosperous, if they could be furnished with the means of instruction. In confirmation of this, he referred them to Mr. Smith, who was on the platform, a young gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence, and a man of olor like himself, who had come to this country for the benefits of its institutions. When considered the efforts that had been made by the christian community in this country for the liberty of the bodies of the slaves,

other meeting would be held, and the noise subsided. was one feature, in which it would be read-Mr. Paul then said that he had detained ily admitted the system was more atrocious; them too long, (cries of No, No,) and in con-clusion, he urged them to take an interest in It perhaps was not known that in Virginia. the object. For 15 years, he said, he had been devoted to the cause, and as long as he lived, feeble as his talents were, they would he devoted to the relief of his suffering fellow-creatures. He expressed a wish that the blessings of the Almighty might rest on ance slavery. He then thanked the meeting for their attention, and sat down amidst great applause.

was interrupted by a noise from a crowd at

when the Lord Provost announced that an-

[The Speaker here interposed, and ad- [[From the Glasgow Chronicle of Dec. 3, 1834.] | bring the highest price. He (Mr. P.) knew | the present age. America boasted of liberthe West Indies; thus recognizing the principle, that the slaves must be prepared for presenting the memorial, to go into a dis-Yesterday evening a very numerous and tender sympathies as other people. Some Americans had fled from the oppression un-

> olution. After what had been so well said mons: 'Is it not best to stand on neutro occupy their time, lest he should obliterate heaven, in hell, or on earth: then let he have a powerful influence in rooting out Woods, (who by-the-by is probably not in to view the character of the people of color of evading personal responsibility in the bour in a just light.

> Dr. Heugh proposed the next resolution. the Faculty, that the stand now taken by the After bestowing some high enconiums on students did not originate with them. And the personal character and talents of the to those who know the Faculty, it was need. Rev. Mr. Paul, he said he was sure that no less for them to avow their heart felt suis. Briton, no Scotsman, no citizen of Glasgow, faction in the conduct pursued of late by the would refuse to lend his aid towards the dif- members of this institution, and in the pos fusion of general and religious instruction. tion which they have deliberately taken rel When, at a meeting held for the purpose of ative to the subject of slavery.' advancing the cause of the abolition of sla-very throughout the world, he witnessed his current of influence concerned in moving young friend on his left (Mr. Smith) speak in the wheels of this untoward revolute behalf of his race, with all the fervor of And this, with other events, may yet refler youth, he could not but feel indignant that more light upon the nugatory, gobetweenth such as he should be refused his place in 'American Union,' than so society, because of the tinge (it was no more) gers are willing to have shed upon their van of his skin; and now when a minister of the attempt to fight the christian warfare is New Testament, possessing education and alliance with the powers of darkness. high moral worth, had been placed in the The hackneyed, honeyed pretence of p same situation, his indignation could not be gard for peace and union is held out as the less. It had been well said, that the exis- leading, ostensible motive, or one of them, tence of Slavery in the United States of N. for banishing Anti-Slavery associations and America was a problem not easily solved; discussions from the Seminary, but really, America objected that nothing could excuse Theological Andover has not moral principal t to our receiving at Wilberforce settlement | ple, spirit and courage enough to unite on a the runaway slaves of the Americans ; but little higher stand in morals, the Seminary America had no right to make such an ob- had better be stricken from the list of benerjection, inasmuch as she was in the constant olent institutions. 'It is a serious question habit of receiving our runaways, tinged in with us, say the Faculty, whether we, who character if not in skin. But he would say are called to the arduous work of training farther, that were all the slaves in the Amer- up others for the sacred office, can consis can states to make up their minds, not on tently take an active part, at present, [mark the first of August next, but on the first of this in any existing association formed with January, and say to their masters, 'we mean reference to slavery, or in any way interto part with you, we are bound for Canada,' meddle with it, except,' &c. would receive them with open arms, and serious question with me, whether the would say that Canada then deserved the clergymen who always wait until publicate name of the true Liberia.

Mr. Wigham seconded the resolution in a reformations, are qualified to have the train

ntion, which was seconded by Mr. M'Keand. try. Again, say the Faculty, respecting the Mr. Smith, a young American gentleman students, 'But when, at the suggestion of of color, then delivered an animated address, the Faculty, they took the matter into ser confirmatory of the statements of Mr. Paul, ous consideration, they soon came with an which was received with great applause. tire unanimity to the conclusion, that the After which it was intimated, that another could not form associations and agitate the meeting would be held some time next week | common question in relation to slavery, with in a larger place, intimation of which would out endangering the spirit of piety and bro be read from the pulpits on Sunday, and the therly love among them, and essentially meeting separated. The following resolutions were unanimous-

y agreed to, viz: Moved by Bailie Craig, and seconded lution truly, and I imagine there is more

by James Beith,

That this meeting, sensible of the inesti- ulty' than every one knows. It seems, then mable value of education, both general and that they can break up existing association religious, in elevating the mind, improving on the subject of slavery at Andover, with Mr. Paul then alluded to the progress of the the character, and promoting the happiness out endangering the spirit of piety and bresettlement; he said, were the slaves at lib. of man, regard with equal disapprobation therly love among them'; and here a seriou erty, they would show the same industry, and astonishment, the policy of the United question arises, what must be the nature and anxiety to acquire an honest livelihood as States of America, in withholding it from the picty and brotherly love of Andore others. There was no settlement had made their colored population; and acknowledg- Theological Seminary, which can be entaged the same as other citizens. Mr. P. related to embrace every opportunity of extending

That this meeting, having had the Creden- Triangle, 'Gog and Magog what metaphyse aniel Paul has brought with him, both from America and England, and having enjoyed is time it was crowned with the Tiara. long with him not to know what he would do the further satisfaction of hearing the state- ety and brotherly love, then, twenty in ments of Mr. Paul himself, feel themselves authorized to recommend him and the object that disinterested benevolence, justice and of his mission, unanimously and carnestly to mercy, which raises the help the kind and liberal countenance of their fellow citizens and fellow countrymen.

III. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, secnded by Mr. A. M'Keand,

That subscriptions be received by the fol- would let the poor slaves of this wing gentiemen, viz: - Messrs. George by thousands and millions, sink under both Gallie, Wm. Collins, John M'Leod, David temporal and eternal evils, and in their fal-Robertson, Booksellers; and by Anthony like Sampson, pull down the pillars that sup-Wigham, Patrick Letham, William Bankier, port this Republic, and ingulph the county Robert Kettle, and Donald M'Intyre, Esq.'s. arried by acclamation,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Lord Provost, for his readiness in consenting to preside on this occasion, and for his excellent conduct in the chair.

WM. MILLS, Chairman,

AMERICAN ANTI-CHRISTIAN PREJUDICE. We glory in our country, Monarchial although it be, that it gives no countenance to that barbarous anti-christian prejudice against persons of color, so prevalent in the Inited States, that self-styled land of Liberty. Here, character, not color, is the acknowledged test for admission to society. We have much pleasure in pointing our readers to the account of the public meeting held last night in behalf of the Wilberforce Settlement in Upper Canada, the Lord Provost in the chair; and the lucid and interesting statements of the Rev. N. Paul on that subject. Mr. Paul has, we understand, on the two last Sundays, preached in the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw's, the Rev. G. Ewing's, the Rev. Dr. Beattie's, and the Rev. Mr. Willis's Chapels.—Glasgow Chronicle, Dec. 3, 1834. the door, over-anxious to gain admittance,

> Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention .- The public are hereby respectfully informed, that Wednesday, the 22d day of April next, is definitely selected as the time for holding a Convention, in the town of Zanesville, of persons advocating the principles of immediate emancipation, for the purpose of organizing a State Anti-Slavery Society. Hour for opening the session, 2 o'clock, P. M. It is requested that county and town Societies appoint delegates thereto. The friends of the cause in different sections of the State, are invited to attend and co-operate in the leliberations.

February 17th, 1835.

[From the Pure Testimony, ARMED NEUTRALITY OF ANDO. VER.

The late measures of Andover Theolog. of danger and difficulty) signed in behalf of

timent turns in favor of vital and necessary ing of Theological students who are to give Rev. Mr. Harvey proposed the next reso- tone to the religion and morals of the continterfering with that intellectual and mora improvement, which is the grand object of the institution to promote.' An easy revomagic in the phrase 'suggestion of the Faers, slaveholders and enemies of the people in the land. The first thought I had II. Moved by Rev. Dr. Heugh, and sec- in perusing this statement, was the following sarcastic expression of the author of the If Andover Seminary is able to gui New England with such reasoning as the north of Boston, it seems is not founded in break every yoke,' and 'let the oppresso go free,' but in the heartless indifference of the Priest and Levite, or in that love of porularity, and that cowardly misanthropy who in that merited perdition which awaits a IV. Moved by Mr. James Johnston, and unmerciful oppressors.—Such peace maken would do well to study these words of Christ,- Think not that I am come to send peace on earth but a sword.' Nothing is more baseless than the ide pretence that Anti-Slavery associations, in

quiry and discussion to a proper extent, would of necessity, seriously interfere with the appropriate studies of the Semmary. The colf-fession of the Faculty of Lane Semmary contradicts it, and there was probably po danger that the Andover students would have had more zeal and spirit in this great, and sublime moral enterprise than those of Lane. This moral delirium tremens which so habitually seizes the nerves of the Faculty at Andover, whenever any thorough discussion upon unpopular subjects is in danger of taking place, is not much to the credit of such an institution. Shame to the Sons of Washington, who can discountenance free inquiry, the vital principle of our free just tutions, and especially upon a subject so es sential to the substantial glory and salvation of this Republic. And besides, if clerge men will have nothing to do with morals, the seoner they have nothing to do with religion the better.

It seems that the Andover students, at the suggestion of the Faculty, to take up the subject, have 'Resolved, that while connected with this Seminary, our duties as Theological Students, have the first claim upon our attention, and fearing that the agitation of the subject of slavery might interfere with the vigorous prosecution of our studies and with that harmony which ought to prevail among us; we therefore disapprove in the present, of all associated action on the

"For the present,' say both the Facult and students. That is, in plain English, ustil Anti-Slavery became no nopular that it til Anti-Slavery become so popular shall turn public sentiment, and with it

ger, can judge better than they A. H. Brown, Albert Hervey, Directors. ere the primary fears at the bottom revolution that turned the face of stitution in a southern direction.

ANDO. Theolog.

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is, perhaps, no question in religion de of such vital interest to the cause these United States, or to the Parlanthropy, as the great question or slavery, now agitating the minds The 'harmony' therefore, aght to prevail' at Andover, if id be considered as a christian inpecting the just, benevolent and ed, and will eventually be conas nothing less than a serious burnon its character as a professedly astitution, and as setting a cowperticious example for other in-Whether this ANDOVER UNION considered as a branch of the can Union,' or the latter as a branch former, I leave the public to judge. mber on, ye sons of Andover, and your inglorious rest .- Say with the Ten thousand blessings on the man

Who first invented sleep,

But if thou altogether holdest thy peace s time, then shall there enlargement another place; but'-[See Ester, iv. CLARKSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PRILADELPHIA, 3d mo. (10, P. M.) 1835. SEAR PRIEND?

poclaim it throughout the land! Philais, my beloved, my native metropolis, seemed from the foul stains of former neracy! Our dearly beloved brother in plarious cause of Universal Emancipa-George Thompson, has just completed thrilling, an eloquent appeal of more two hours in length, in behalf of the sed the brutalized descendants of Afto an overflowing, attentive, peaceful h in Cherry below Eleventh street. e President of our Anti Slavery Socieavid Paul Brown, introduced him to the

nce in his peculiarly neat and happy er, well calculated to remove whatever ssment might have been felt, by one has been grossly denounced as 'a Britned the only inducements which led

gementation, together with his occawell-timed pleasantry, rivetted the ten of the whole. And, in truth, bursts polause could not be suppressed, alth order was requested.

real invitations had been sent to a AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN er of our principal clergymen, whom I were present. If they were, they had

ter-spirit.

ad Judgment commences.

ad People being thorough Abolitionists.

ANDOVER, MARCH 3, 1835.

deavor to elevate the character, and the condition of the people of color, suraging their intellectual moral and ous improvement; by correcting the lices of public epinion, and by endeav-to secure to our colored fellow-citizens

entire abstinence in temperance, unpublic santiment beg in to turn in public santiment beg in to turn in they for. The students allude to their for. The students allude to their form of the public who know the history in the presquents to turn in ponding Sec'ry; John Fillebrown, Recording the presquents of the Almighty! At the south, ore ponding Sec'ry; John Derby Treasurer; Parker to the presquents of the presquents of the poor and usurp over the helpless a boy for a hariot! guilless—and yet cruelly shunning, secrating, persecuting, debasing their free colored population, and seeking to expect the from the presquents of the

of truth and righteousness, the cause of lib- and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.' who plead in their behalf.

and also to sustain the State Society.

and act as men and Christians should-we cannot doubt the result.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES T. TORREY, Cor. Sec.

KINGSTON, March 5, 1835.

Mr. Editor,-The following resolution was passed at the last monthly meeting of the Kingston Anti-Slavery Society. Thinklondon epistle, and to know, what are the 'difficulwe should like to know, what are the 'difficulthe quinble! 'The republic did not originate slaWe should like to know, what are the 'difficulthe quinble! 'The republic did not originate slamight have a tendency to stir up other Societies to pass similar Resolutions, and thus respectable audience, in the Covenantry Representatives who have had the moral the system? Representatives who have had the moral the system?

Again we should like to know, if 'circumstances' crime of murder or adultery; may the people, there-cles contained in these numbers. A tolerable estity voted that it be sent to the Liberator for make slavery, in this country, a matter of peculiar fore, commit murder or adultery, and be guiltless? mate of the work may be made by republication. Very respectfully yours, M. S. CUSHMAN, Sec'y.

Resolved. That our thanks are due to Messrs. Evans of Maine, Phillips of Massaamaisary.' The foul slander was met chusetts, and Dickson of New-York, for the aself, in the Exordium, in which he attention they have given to the petitions with which they have been entrusted, praying for the abolition of the slave-trade and e, his charming eloquence, and power- procure the action of Congress, in reference to this important subject.

BOSTOM,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835.

MISSIONS. No wonder that 'the whole head is sick, and the the souls that the Son of God came to redeem; and ad bound him to return to-morrow __ ample cruel and horrible, are bowing to the dust doubt that the largest church we have contain all who might desire to hear ward, and justice standeth afar,' that 'truth is fallen

that my countrymen were consisThat they would give that houses.

That they would give that houses.

The Lord, and departing away from our God, speakwhether the above the give that houses. epublicans and Christians. the Lord, and departing away from our God, speak whether the plan of being compelled to follow the multitude to do evil will be valid at the bar of God, speak in goppression and revolt, conceiving and natering from the heart words of falsehood.' They strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel: they hedge them solve about with from a doubt with from a point with from a doubt with from the doubt with from the fr and the truths of Holy Writ? There one, who in his conscience knows not long, who is the friends of the question mere long, and aggravation of the offence? Every slavelider is without excuse: whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto men more than long, and swallow a camel: they hedge themslavelider is without excuse: whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto men more than long, and the truths of Holy Writ?

There is a goat, and swallow a camel: they hedge themslavelider is without excuse: whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto men more than long than the friends of the question mere long than the first of God to hearken unto men more than long than the first of God to hearken unto men more than long than the first of God to hearken unto men more than long than the first of God to hearken unto men more than long than the first of God to hearken fels not, that we are right. Why not and anise and cummin-but, so far at least as the unto God, judge ye.' Mr. Thom nesday last. smert for repentance. Why madly de- sand slaves around them are concerned, they pur- ernment, and the people of the Northern States, ne that the cup of our iniquity shall be posely neglect the weightier matters of the law, have no power, nor right, to adopt any direct meaterrogation of Jehovah may be fully applied to them: in the southern States.' We should like to know, I therefore subscribe myself as ever ferings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I de-

is occasion, and that it is as freely

fered for any similar object-the Pastor E. P. A.

astitution of the Society will show its aracter and spirit.

Article I. This Society shall be called Essex Co. A. S. Society. The objects of this Society shall be,

and diffuse information respecting e character of slavery; to convince rymen of its heinous criminality in ght of God; and to take all lawful, moreligious means to effect its total and This Society shall in all suitable

e civil and religious privileges which Any person who is not a slaveholder

ears not expressed are easily un- doubtless be quadrupled, whenever an oppor- then thou consentedst with him, and hast been par- kidnapping and rearing human beings to fill a beast-

of the seminaries, who were hesitating as to the path of duty, have become zealous friends of the oppressed, and supporters of those

one of the most energetic Anti-Slavery com- it. Yet the reply to it has already been copied very was a mere pretence, as subsequent acts demon-And when the multiplied iniquities of the culate it freely in all the slave States, as its spirit is slave system; the woes of the slave, fainting under the lash of his tuskmaster here. ing under the lash of his taskmaster here, suppressing the London epistle; but the fact of its human beings, as they raise horses, for sale or bar- in New-England. But the foregoing list affords sufsented to the minds of our citizens, with the ardice have been accessories in this matter. We vividness of reality they will feel and every use plain words, that plain men may understand us.

'Maryland is taking measures to free herself as great a part of their population in favor of abolivividness of reality, they will feel and pray use plain words, that plain men may understand us.

1. 'Maryland is taking measures to free herself as great a part of their population in favor of abolition in the District, as Lowell, Reading, South appeal; and a cowardly fear of the south, it is apparent, that has caused it to be hidden from the christian public.

The reply of the Baptist Board will excite unogy lame. It is any thing rather than what it purof christian obligation and duty, as set forth in the done much to remove it altogether from her bosom.' gress may be obtained in our own country.

prove an encouragement to those of our Representatives, who have had the moral

difficulty,' whether these circumstances conceal the If this be Old Divinity,' truly we need a New Diguilt of those who are slaveholders, or who are the vinity.' But 'she has done much to remove it alto- column. We cannot, however, forbear to say, that apologists of slavery?

We should like to know, in the third place, whether a difference in the form of national government alters the relation of man to his God and his fellow LIONS AND A HALF! whom she plunders daily the second number, representing in parallel hores, man? whether it excuses or palliates the sin of oppression, or the sin of refusing to plead for the suffering and the dumb? And if it does not, we should one hundred thousand new victims, the infants of his cart-whip; and several colored and white chilof slavery in the District of Columbia; and disquisition upon the political organization of the Discretization of the real condition and the true in sequence, and power-level, his charming eloquence, and power-level acquainted with the real condition and the true in sequence of the cyc upon the picture, should fail to procure the action of Congress, in reference uttering truisms, as illogical as they are familiar.

1. 'The political organization of the United States is widely different from that of England. ence makes it impossible to adopt here a course similar to that which the British Parliament have adoptwhole heart faint; that lying, and fraud, and violence, abound in our midst; that worldly men rush

whole heart faint; that lying, and fraud, and violence, abound in our midst; that worldly men rush

one important exception, it should have been condidlence, around in our mines; and make merchandize of ly admitted. Congress is fully empowered to abolonly regret is, that our friends in New that a legalized slavery and heathenism, beyond ex-

The friends of the cause here, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey, although quietly, yet constantly and No wonder that the feet of this people 'run to evil, rive them freedom, it is true; but we constantly and the friends of the cause here, and equity cannot, if disposed, public discussion of the following question, at the give freedom to their slaves.' They cannot legally same Hall:— Would the discussion of the question of the question of the question of the question of the following question of the cause here, and equity cannot, if disposed, public discussion of the following question, at the same Hall:— Would the discussion of the question of the question of the following question of the following question and the following question of the cause here. and other friends of the cause, held at the Court make haste to shed innecent blood; their shown up by interested and hypocritapublicans and Christians.

They cannot legally give them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show, whether these laws make slaveholding a crime in the majority, and only a venial act in the majority? The meeting was should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is true: but we should like to show them freedom, it is t

JUDGMENT, MERCY, and FAITH. The alarming interrogation of Jehovah may be fully applied to them:

Sures, in reference to the emancipation of the slaves

dressed to the Christian Mirror, and
published in that paper, would have appeared in the

AMERICAN UNION.

Included the slaves of the emancipation of the slaves of the conduct of the published in that system, have attempted to fix published in that paper, would have appeared in the

oppressive conduct of the published to them:

the odium of those irregularities, both upon the odium of those irregularities, both upon the odium of those irregularities, and officiently such as a greener.

It will To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices whether the National Government has not got a work Liberator at an earlier date, had it not been mislight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of ern States have not a constitutional right to organ-E. P. ATLEE.

S. I intended to have mentioned that required this at your hand, to tread my counts?

S. I intended to have mentioned that required the national position of the colored race, recently formed in this city, you say, 'Several distinguished anti-nation unto me; the new-moons and sabbaths, the first several many with it is into the productions of slave labor.

To the Editor of the Curistian mirror:

In your paper of the 29th inst. in some remarks and periodicals full of remonstrance, warning and production for the relief and improvement of the colored race,' recently formed in this city, you say, 'Several distinguished anti-nation unto me; the new-moons and sabbaths, the fuse to partake of the productions of slave labor. Bring no more vain obtaineds: incense is a labella by nation unto me; the new-moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting. Your new-moons and your appointed feasts my soul bateth: they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them. And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear: YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF I will not hear in the least degree favorable.—

Wash you make you clean: put away of the productions of slave labor, we have expressed themselves kindly dissevery men have expressed themselves have posed towards the new society, such as the posed towards the new society, such as the posed towards the n MR. EDITOR,—An Anti-Slavery Society BLOOD. Wash you, make you clean: put away er they have done these things? and if not, whether rganized in this town on the evening of the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease they are excusable? We should also like to know, The following extracts from the to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, RE- whether these 'measures,' if adopted, would not be LIEVE THE OPPRESSED, judge the fatherless, as 'direct,' and might not prove as effectual, as any plead for the widow.' That this language applies ever adopted by the Baptist Board of Foreign Misin all its severity and truth to the American church- sions for the overthrow of tyranny and heathenism

es, is manifest; for their pastors and members in the in foreign lands? adover Anti-Slavery Society, Auxilia- slaveholding States are generally (to use the words 4. 'This view of the case exonerates the nation, fraud the laborer of his hire, but they steal his body from the charge of upholding slavery.' A bold asand debase his soul; and their religious profession sumption! The free States guiltless of upholding is an outrage upon Christianity! Yes, they are recognised as Christians, as disciples of Jesus Christ, in bondage! guiltless-and yet tolerating and enalthough 'they sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes.' It is 'like people, like yet wickedly seizing the runaway slaves, and sendpriest.' 'The best of them is as a brier: the most ing them back to be scourged, debased and plunderupright is sharper than a thorn-hedge.' 'Gird your-selves and lament, ye priests; howl, ye ministers of the altar; come, he all night in sackeloth, ye ministers of the altar; come, he all night in sackeloth, ye ministers of the altar; come, he all night in sackeloth, ye ministers of the area of the south of the sout that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have pledging their whole physical and military strength, we despised thy name?' 'Ye are departed out of to put down any and every insurvection among the Assertion. Mr. S. J. Bradstreet, late published who is in favor of the emancipation of the Christianity of the 19th century, in this country, is preached and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to, and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to and basely taken from the unrelated and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to and consuming a large portion of all the productions is preached and professed by those who hold their justly belonging to and consuming a large portion of all the productions.

entire abstinence in temperance, un- Vice Presidents; Charles T. Torrey, Corres- the faces of the poor, and usurp over the helpless a boy for a harlot! guildless—and yet cruelly shuntion church! The churches at the north partake of with arguments to justify their own brutal conduct! year far exceed any preceeding. The following forts witnessed in different parts of our land the guilt of oppression, inasmuch as they are in full Behold the relations and liabilities of the free States! table gives the number of names to petitions which to suppress freedom of discussion on the About fifty gentlemen united with the communion wit Society at its formation. The number will them it may be said— When thou sawest a thief, simply their agent, to perform the direful task of place. taker with adulterers.' And the plain command to ly station, and to find a beastly end! They are the You are well aware of the nature and strength of the opposition with which our Dut the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and sions exonerates them from the guilt! Tell it not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and sions exonerates them from the guilt! Tell it not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and sions exonerates them from the guilt! Tell it not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and sions exonerates them from the guilt! Tell it not include the property of New-Orcause has to contend here. But the cause will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons in London-publish it not in the streets of New-Orleans!

erty and of Freedom's Gon will triumph, not These remarks are prefatory to a brief review of 5. 'It is due, moreover, to the republic, to reby fraud and violence, but by the spirit of 'A letter from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions member, that slavery was introduced into this counlove and the power of truth. The visit and spint of addresses of our respected brother Thompon against that slavery which is the same, and which there is danger the ruin of our free institutions.

The visit and love and the power of truth. The visit and addresses of our respected brother Thompon against that slavery which is the same, and which there is danger the ruin of our free institutions.

The visit and love and the power of truth. The visit and addresses of our respected brother Thompon areaed neutrality' of this institu- and holy zeal, won the applause of even the ed themselves to overthrow slavery in the British States guildess in holding in bondage upwards of enemies of our cause. While many, both of Colonies, felt constrained to intercede with their two millions? whether, as tyranny grows hoary, it the citizens of the town and of the members brethren in this country, that they would be equally becomes less odious and criminal? And if not, why

of the oppressed, and supporters of those isters in and near London, to the American Baptist had steadily resisted the efforts of the colonists to General Convention. This letter we have also pla-Efficient measures will be taken to diffuse ced upon our first page. One fact is worthy of no much of the enormous guilt of the present generainformation in relation to this great subject; tice-affectionate, cautious and appropriate as is its tion does this cancel, in robbing and oppressing milentreaty, we believe it has not been copied into any lions of guiltless fellow countrymen? Will the Baptist or other periodical besides our own! The Baptist Board answer? Will they be candid enough Light only is needed to render this town utmost care seems to have been taken to suppress to tell their English brethren, that this 'grievance complaint-O, virtuous and humane Virginia!)now retains half a million slaves in bondage, and

gether from her bosom '!!! Proof-as a republic, we were particularly pleased with the contrast beshe commenced with a capital stock of four hundred tween Mosaic servitude and American Slavery, in thousand slaves, and has now about TWO MIL- the first number, and the wood cut on the cover of -&c. &c. She also puts into bondage annually, their cruel driver standing by, dexterously wielding

tinent, at least as an impeachment of the intelligence terests of the negroes, than other persons can be.' give it full effect, at the bottom, the following puthy of our London brethren, to give them a homily upon | Modest men-stealers! and modest apologists for question is addressed to the understanding: State Rights, and to waste time, ink and paper, in men-stealers! Yes, the MASTERS, who are daily of these systems of education shall we hand down whipping, polluting, robbing and debasing their to posterny? There is also on the cover of this slaves, claim to be better acquainted, not only with number, a statistical table of great value, giving heard in the free States!

ish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the found a delightful reception both in New-York and in extending the system of monthly subscriptions. ample cruel and horrible, are bowing to the dust millions of the native-born citizens of this republic!

No wonder that 'judgment is turned away back-Rev. Mr. Porter. Mr. Ela, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Garpress in this country, by the avidity, with and by Mr. Weeks in opposition. Mr. W. is an prenticeship system adopted in some of the

Mr. Thompson left Boston for New-York on Wed-

'AMERICAN UNION.' The following letter, ad-

Boston, Jan. 31, 1835.

and structure, and undeserving the confidence of all who consider slaveholding as a sin, and immediate emancipation as a duty. Respectfully yours,

BARON STOW, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Mons. The Concord (Mass.) Freeman, after co of Dr. Watts) sous of plunder -they not only de- as such, and the States in which no slaves are found, pying a paragraph respecting the disgraceful and riotous proceedings which took place at Woodstock, Vt. a short time since, in opposition to Rev. Orson S. Murray, the anti-slavery lecturer, pertinently re-

A similar riotous procedure occurred at the same place two years ago, when Elder Wetherill gave an Antimasonic lecture. He was pelted with Psalm hooks and snow balls, and the meeting broken up. Masonry and Slavery, like the Stamese twins, must

the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the goaded and despised slaves! guiltless—and yet allowing an all-controlling slave representation from eral panegyric upon the Editor of the Liberator, in keep still in our own view, and be enabled It is a fact, alike indisputable and shameful, that the south in Congress! guiltless---and yet receiving a communication in the Observer, makes the follow-

In the progress of examination, some of Mr. Gar- mately trust.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF CO.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	MAS	SACE	IUSEI IS.	
1	MALES.	-	FEMALES.	
Ì	Boston	325	Lowell *	1631
ı	North Scituate	150	Boston	354
1	Reading	204	South Reading	293
1	South Reading	240	Reading	22
1	Lowell	188	Weymouth	160
	Randolph	98	North Scituate	16
1	Sudbury	91	Sudbury	13
١	Petersham	71	Bandalph	10
	Boxborough	52	Petersham	3
	Acton & Hadley	178	Charlestown	7
	Charlestown	30	Unknown	6
1	Pawtucket	20		_
	Kingston	51		329
	Habitax &	157		
	Middleberough	88		
	Dorchester	158		
	North Hampton	117	* This Petition	s mer
1	Newburyport	146	than 27 feet long.	
		2366		
	NEV	V-HA	MPSHIRE.	
			FEMALES.	
	MALES.		Concord	36
	Campton	19	Dunbarton	20
	Dunbarton	125	Campton	4
	Towns unknown	183	Plymouth	23
		-	Town unknown	3
		327	1	
				99
	RHODE ISLAND.			-
	Providence	526	Total, Male,	330
١	Pawtocket	53	" Female,	418
	Smithfield	37		

human beings, as they raise horses, for sale or barter—at least six thousand annually! Query—Why did the colonists but the slaves if they did they did they did they did they did the slaves if they did th I do not know what has been done in other towns and dying without hope, unprepared for a suppression, and the character of the reply to it, dwelling place with the Holy One, are prethe towns in New-England might be made to show Anti-Slavery Society. specify those measures. We affirm, that every mea- Reading, Concord, Dunbarton, or Plymouth now ing in Glasgow, to advance the interests of the Wilsure adopted by Maryland, in relation to her color- exhibit. We trust and believe that the next session berforce Colony, will be found on the preceding ed population, has been characterised by all that is of Congress will show more names on petitions in page. The manner in which our highly esteemed ferocious in human batted or base in human avarice. favor of this measure, than have ever been sent there

616

We state these facts to show, that the repub- seventy-two thousand names was sent to the British try who are for proscribing all who wear a colored ports to be-viz. a REPLY; for it evades the point lie did not originate slavery here; and that she has Parliament in 1826. One far more numerous to Con-

> -makes it a crime to instruct-deprives of the bible | three young slaves in an imploring posture, with dren in their school room, with their books in their the first of August, 1834, are distinguished by an astery, The Little Blind Boy. terisk. We are happy to learn from the Secretaries NO. 2. How slavery honors our country's terisk. We are happy to learn from the Secretaries

> > SPIRIT OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS!

Whereas, some of the conductors of the hundred. ety of immediate emamacipation:

charging those acts of irregularity upon the apprenticeship system itself, and upon the oppressive conduct of the planters acting Societies, in packages directed to the col-

results witnessed, in the orderly conduct of postage, a package of not less than 100 cop-the emancipated, in those islands, in which les will be sent according to direction. No

1. Resolved, That said editors are enti- that price. tled to all the honor, which we know, an Will not every Anti-Slavery Association As enlightened people will ere long award to a resolve to cultivate the field around it, by

conduct in the premises, and from their read; provided of course, that the family known attachment to schemes of expatria- will receive it? tion, are to be understood with some limitation, where they profess their opposition to the sin of slavery and their friendship to the Publishing Agent, 130, Nassau-street, New

recommended to seek their information on A. S. Society, 97 Milk-street, Boston. all subjects connected with slavery, from more veracious journals than those conduct- TO PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY PAPERS. ed by the editors above specified.

ed by the editors above specified.

Rev. James Milligan, of Ryegate, offered following preambles and resolutions, which were adopted to the country, by a young man who has had convolved to the country.

people, deserve our thanks, and that of all Abolition Societies in our land.

Resolved, That we have no reason to fear but that the Lord will ultimately extend attention. deliverance to the poor oppressed people for whom we sympathize; yet we should be

whereas of our country, wilhout expatriation, whereas a member of this Society by Shighey W. Wilson, President; Besse, Ebenezer Davis and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey W. Wilson, President; Shereach and Peter Smith, Shereach and Peter Smith, Society Shighey Shigh Shighey Shighey Shighey Shighey Shighey Shighey Shighey Shighey

Resolved, That we have no confidence in said society as an Abolition Society. On motion of Mr. Bills,

Resolved, That we regard the late efby no means adapted to preserve the virtue of community, and perpetuate the blessings of our free institutions. On motion of Mr. Barber,

Resolved, That this Society consider that the only effectual remedy for the evil of Slavery, is the success of the doctrine of Immediate Emancipation. Resolved, That we deem Immediate

Emancipation, practicable, safe, and beneficial to the slaveholder and the slave. Resolved, That in every system of slave-

ry, it results of necessity, that 'cruelty is the rule and kindness the exception.'; On motion of Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Sociee ty be presented to Mr. O. S. Murray for his arduous and disinterested labors as an agent, and that the treatment which he has received in several places, where he has been prevented from pleading in behalf of the slave by lawless violence, is an insult to this Society, and merits our warmest indigna-

On motion of Mr. Milligan, Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society be directed to address GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. and CHARLES STUART, Esq. assure them of the confidence and respect of this Society, and invite them 7487 to visit this State the ensuing spring, in the prosecution of their philantrophic labors in behalf of the oppressed of our country.

Voted, That the Executive Committee

IF A highly interesting sketch of a great meetcolored brother, Rev. NATHABLEL PAUL, was refeigned astonishment in England. Its sophistry is contemptible, its spirit cold and feeble, and its apolceived on that occasion, is truly gratifying to us,

> The Editor's Lecture on Political Anti-Slavery was not delivered on Wednesday evening last,

> > A CARD.

The Subscriber presents his thanks to those Ladies of his Society, who have contributed the sum of fifteen dollars, to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. May this expression of their regard for him-and sympathy with those in bonds, meet its due reward.

A. JACKSON. Kingston, Mass. March 10, 1835.

MARRIED—In Mendon, on Monday evening, y Rev. Mr. Channing, Mr. Anthony F. Clark to bes Amanda Fitzallan of Sutton.—Mr. Henry Hoyt

ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1. Facts showing the safety of Emancipation—Amalthe real condition, but with the 'true interests of the the names of the British West India chartered and gamation-Natural Equality-The remedy An astonishing disclosure, an important item of intelligence, truly! But it is added, 'and this differshould stop the voice of entreaty and rebuke now in which slavery was unconditionally abolished on saic servitude and American Slavery-Po-

MR. TROMPSON. This gentleman arrived in this of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery flag-American slavery; what is it?-Comcity from New-York on Saturday evening, having Societies, that the Record is an effective auxiliary pensation-Eighth Commandment-Confession of a slave taker-The runaway slave-Liberty Bell-A neglected christian duty-

Poetry. NO. 3. Do the slaves desire their liberperfectly given, yet the Hall was crowded to paindecontain all who might desire to hear ward, and justice standeth afar,' that 'truth is failen in the street, and equity cannot enter,' and that 'he emancipation exist, the minority cannot, if disposed, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.'

The friends of the cause here, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.'

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The friends of the cause here, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.'

The friends of the cause here, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.'

The friends of the cause here, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.' merchandize of men-The slave Joseph-

> The above for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 46, Wash. street-price \$1,50 per

> > NOTICE.

ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD.

very Societies should understand that this And whereas, those editors, instead of periodical is not designed to be supported by the colored race generally, and upon the principles of immediate abolition:

ly and efficiently such an agency. also be sold at the Societies offices. principles of immediate abolition:

And whereas, the said editors have studiously refrained from publishing the happy to any person forwarding the money, free of warded regularly by mail or otherwise, at

course of such duplicity.

2. Resolved, That said editors, from their where there is reason to believe it will be placing one every month in every family

Those out of Massachusetts should make York. Those in Massachusetts, may remit degraded sons of Africa.

3. Resolved, That the community be to Mr. James C. Odiorne, Treasurer Mass.

which were adopted:

Whereas, the affray in New Jersey has already incited considerable interest in that and elsewhere,—Therefore,

Satisfactory references can be given as to state and elsewhere,—Therefore,

Resolved, That the people who manifested such an interest in the peril of these poor
nent situation is desired.

W. W. (care of Wm. A line addressed to W. W. (care of Wm.

Lloyd Garrison.) will meet with immediate attention. March 13th.

NOTICE.

to present to others the arm of emancipation ing a class of young ladies, without distinction of color, to attend to the higher branches of education, in her School at No. 29, North

[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.] THE LICENSE LAWS. BY REV. J. PIERPONT. We license thee, for so much gold,' Said they who filled St. Peter's chair, 'To put away thy wife, who's old, And take one that is young and fair :-For public good requires a dome To swell, like heaven's, for us at Rome. 'For so much gold, we license thee,' So say our laws-' a draught to sell. 'I nat bows the strong, enslaves the free. And opens wide the gate of hell, For public good requires that some. Since many die, should live by Rum. Ye civil Fathers! while the foes Of this Destroyer seize their swords, And Heaven's own hail is in the blows They're dealing-will we cut the cords

That, round the falling Frend they draw, And o'er him hold your shield of Law ? And will ye give to man a bill Divorcing him from Heaven's high sway, And, while God says ' thou shalt not kill,'-Say ye, ' for gold, ye may-ye may ?' Compare the body with the soul

Compare the builet with the bowl! In which is felt the fiercer blast Of the destroying Angel's breath? Which binds its victim the more fast ? Which kills him with the deadlier death? Will ye the felon fox restrain, And yet take off the tiger's chain ?

The living to the rotting dead The God-contemning Tuscan* tied, Till, by the way, or on his bed, The poor corpse-carrier drooped and died-Lash'd hand to hand, and face to face, In fatal, and in loathed embrace.

Less cutting, think ye, is the thong That to a breathing corpse, for life, Lashes, in torture loathed and long, The drunkard's child-the drunkard's wife ? To clasp that clay-to breathe that breath-And no escape !- O, that is death !

Are ye not fathers ? When your sons Look to you for their daily bread, Dare ye, in mockery, load with stones The table that for them ve spread? How can ye hope your sons will live, If ye for fish a serpent give! O, Holy God! let light divine Break forth more broadly from above, Till we conform our laws to thine ; The perfect law of truth and love For truth and love alone can save Thy children from a hopeless grave.

. Mezentins. See Virgil, Enead, viii, 481-491.

[From the Christian Register.] TO THE NEW MOON. Thou peerest through my window pane, young

And sweetly smilest,-and thy tremulous beam Is bright with youth and hopefulness,-and soon Thy perfect orb shall pour a broader stream. And then shall wane thy glory day by day, Thy luminous fulness waste, and thou in The inevitable hour no charm can stay, The common lot thou sharest of Mortality

Burning beside thee is a beautiful star In full-orbed radiance evermore the same,-Nor change doth its unborrowed splenders mar, Nor the strong rush of ages quench its flame. Though, for a season, Earth may veil its ray, 'Tis only to our eyes,-its living light, When from our sense Earth's shade has rolled away, Burns in its far blue shrine unalterably bright.

The Spirit's low, sweet voice falls on my ear, Bidding me, beautiful Moon, behold in thee A type of joys, that gild this mortal sphere. A fair, but bright and short-lived progeny. And thou dost image forth a joy, bright Star, That owns no fealty to the sway of Time .-Above or waste or change exalted far It shineth ever clear, unchangeable, sublime Eternal One! to win this joy be mine,-

If present, visible things would weave a charm To bind my worship to a mortal shrine, Guardian! do thou the perilous spell disarm. Or if earth's blinding shadows in To hide the blessed splendors of the sky. Forbid that aught should from my spirit screen

The ever-burning Star of Immortality.

[From the Lowell Pledge.] ' On Linden when the sun was low.' CAMPBELL. A PARODY.

In Salem when the sun was low, Deep silence held each street and row, And solemn was the distant flow Of ocean rolling heavily.

11.

But Salem saw another sight. When lurid fires and eaudle-light Gleam'd bluely out at dead of night, From Deacon Giles' distillery

111. And redder yet those fires shall glow, As Salem's frighted streets shall know, When gibb'ring fiends their embers blow In Deacon Giles' distillery.

IV. The twilight deepens-come! ye brave, Let loose from Hell-(the Sceptic's grave,) Your dusky plumes in triumph wave O'er Deacon Giles' distillery.

Then rock'd the Still, with riot riven, Then worked the fiends for Bibles given; And louder than fresh bolts from heaven, Loud groaned the old distillery.

"Tis morn-Nor did you lurid sun Behold the fiends; -their work is done; Each costched his book and out he run From Deacon Giles' distillery. VII.

They part, alas! too soon to meet: Their foreman, though an arrant cheat, Ne'er leaves his business incomplete; He works beyond the Sepulchre.

(From the Sabbath School Instructor.) WHO OWNS THE SLAVE! "Il teach you who's your master," The cruel planter cried-And the biting lash fell faster, Till in human blood 't was dyed; For the slave beneath his scourging. Had been heard in wee to say, (On his Creator calling,) Oh God! oh God! 1 pray!

Ah! now you know your owner." And the tyrant's hard gave way, As from his quivering victim Came, 'Massa! you I pray!' Not God, but I 'm your owner.' Fool! soon in stern reply, The Almighty's voice shall greet thee, Saying, ' Not thou, but 1.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETRIBUTION.

The neglect of the French Government to fulfil the engagements of their treaty with ours, by which they have stipulated to pay several millions of dollars, as a partial ademnity for spoliations committed upon our commerce, has called forth many pressions of indignation, and not one of defence from Americans; and if persisted in will brand that nation as faithless. But Christians should look beyond instruments and second causes to the righteous providence of Him, who is 'governor among the nations.' It is a suitable time for the United States to call up to their recollection their own violation of solemn treaties with the Indian tribes; for, till this conduct be repented of, we shall continue to be chastised, as certainly as there is a moral Governor at the head of the universe. And it is a remarkable fact in the administration of the divine government, that retribution often comes in a manner suited to the transgression-sin is punished with sin-the recompense is the same, in kind, with the crime. The Israelites were, every few years, plunged into idolatry; and God, at length, gave them their fill of idols, by permitting them to fall as captives into the hands of an idolatrous nation, by whom idol-homage was often exacted of them on penalty of death, as was the case, when Nebuchadnezzar set up his mage on the plains of Dura.

Our faithlessness to our engagements with the Indians, weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, is probably many times more criminal and base, than that of the French nation towards us; for we wronged the weak and defenceless, who were unable to redress their own wrong. While this matter was in progress, we had not the shadow of a doubt. that, if consummated, our nation was mingling for itself a most bitter cup, which, when the measure of our iniquities should be full, would be duly administered by that God, who causeth sinners to 'eat of the fruit of their own ways, and to be filled with their own devices;' who hath said-' when thou shalt leave off to deal treacherously, then they shall deal treacherously with thee. We have a dreadful chastisement to underge for our faithlessness and oppression, unles it be averted by national repentance. The onger it is delayed, the heavier it will fall. We may flatter ourselves, that 'to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant'-that our strength is invincible, our wisdom too far-sighted to be over-reached: but there is one above who can send a spirit of infatuation into the minds of our guides and counsellors, who can turn our counsels to foolishness, whose power none can resist, when he comes to make inquisition, and apears in the character of Avenger .- Christian Mirror.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

egret and alarm, occurrences like the folwing, which we have taken from a New York paper. Nor would we ever give publicity to such facts, did we not deem it imverely. She obstinately refused to have portant that they should be known, that they

'On the landing of the French officers from the ship, at Castle Garden, between one and two o'clock, a mob assembled at the gate of the bridge to oppose their coming shore. It was a base ragamuffin crew, who threw themselves in the way of the officers, and assailed them with insulting exclamations, crying, "Down with the Frenchmen!" "Don't let them come!" "Drown them!" &c. &c. &c. The officers were on their way to the house of the Consul General who resides at the Battery, and the mob accompanied them thither, to the number of seven or eight hundred. M. Le Forest was their course. Their rude and ruffian cries feelings and conduct.

friends and allies of their own country. They knew not what to make of such a pop satisfactory representations have been made to them, and the subject is now, as we use of money themselves, before they be annunciation of the vote was received with much acclamation.

ded into onences we with the erry, and character.' And,' said he, applying much acclamation. true light.'

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA .- The

brig Caroline, belonging to the Greek Company, arrived at Helford, from America, after a long and more tempestuous passage than, the Captain (Broad) recollects having experienced during a period of twenty-four years. After having been about a week on his voyage, the man at the wheel cried out 'a rock a-head.' The captain, knowing there could not be any rock, ran forward, and discovered the said appearance to be a boat. It contained six men, living, but in the last state of wretchedness, and one man dead, lying at the bottom of the boat, whose blood they had drank, and a part of whose flesh they had fed on that morning! These sufferers were the only survivors of a crew of 14 belonging to the brig Elizabeth, of Plymouth, from America, bound to Padstow. She had experienced her hull as to become water-logged. Six of the crew, supposing she could not sink, being timber-laden, and that she would keep upright, got into the fore-top, and there lashopposite side, and put her on her beam ends, when these were all drowned. The Captain. and seven remaining of the crew took to the long-boat, having no food but six or eight potatoes. They had been about nine days in the boat driving about, suffering what no [Paris paper.] tongue can describe from hunger, and particularly from thirst. The two that died could not bear the gangs of thirst no longer, and to suppose that happiness consists in riches. in the bitterness of agony drank salt water Contentment is not to be found in splendor (which their comrades tried to prevent); the and magnificence : or why is it that princes consequence was, they became deranged, have sometimes exchanged the grandeur of and died! The first victim had been thrown a palace for the more simple enjoyment of overboard; the second yet remained in the private life?—Why is the countenance of boat, whose mangled hadr manifested the characteristic property of the countenance of the boat, whose mangled body manifested the the rich man furrowed with thought and anxirresistible cravings of hunger that his bareiety, while the poor go on their way shout-Iv surviving shipmates were suffering under. ing and exulting in the blessings which God hath given them? Why does the man who attention of Dr. Moyle, of Helston. One of has grown in wealth look back to the days

diency of abolishing capital punishments, Lord Chatham. It was thus he spoke. and we hope to have from them an able re-

port on this important subject. and, to us, but few subjects are more deeply be constructed in such a manner as to render the escape of offenders absolutely impossible. The infliction of the punishment of from the commission of crime, is an argument often relied on by its advocates, but it is, of all others, the most weak and wicked. It is manifestly unjust to take the life of one man merely as an axample to others, who have not as yet, but who possibly may, hereafter, commit the same offence. priving the man of life, not because he deerves death, but because his fellow men need dissuasives from vice and crime-a more ridiculous proposition cannot be conceived. Another argument is that it is necessary for the purpose of vindicating the law. If by this is meant human law, it is a sufficient answer to say that it would require no vindication if it did not exist. The question is not whether the penalty of an existing law ought to be inflicted for the purpose of vindicating its honor; but whether a law requiring so severe a penalty to protect it from dishonor ought not to be repealed.

If by it is meant divine law, the inquiry is

arrowed down to the simple question, does the divine law forbid the crime of murder. and is the punishment of death the penalty for its violation? Nothing short of a satis factory solution of this question will settle the mind on this long agitated and controverted subject.—Hartford Review.

A SHORT CHAPTER OF MISERY .- A few days since, a woman turned of 30 years. named Catharine Henry, of 83 Sheriff street, who had long been leading a life of intemperance, and had, in consequence, been discarded by her relations, went to one of them, and begged hard for half a dollar to buy bread with ; is was given to her, and she immediately spent the whole in rum, which she continued drinking, until, bereft of life, she dropped down dead on the floor of the dram hop. The same night, the watchman picked up a woman in the street, who had fallen down drunk while in the act of carrying iome some bread and a bottle of brandy to er starving children. She died on her way to the watch-house. Early the following morning, a watchman picked up the body of a child in the First Avenue, which was supposed to have been murdered. The next day (Friday) a woman named Ann Dasey. We notice with much mortification, with residing at 148 Leonard street, got beastly drunk, and being put out of a house where she was behaving riotously, she thrust her surgical assistance, but bathed her arm in be reprobated by every well-meaning citi- brandy, and wrapped it up in rags steeped in rum. She then went away, and continued drinking, and at night was found dead on the sidewalk. The same night a watchman near the corner of Green and Houston streets, heard about midnight, cries of distress as from a female, and going up to the steps of a church near by, found there the dead body of a new-born male child-and early on Saturday morning, the dead body second class, he said resembled a sponge; of a female infant was found lying on the which imbibes every thing, and returns it in streets .- . Y. Transcript.

The Devotion of Wealth to charitable purposes is one of the most favorable signs at the effice of the Consulate at the time, to of the times. The pen of the philanthrowhich place a part of the mob continued pist is never more delightfully or profitably employed, than in recording and publishing were continued at his house for a time, and to the world the good will of such a man as M. Le Forest represented the case to the Turpin, the close of whose life, brought his Mayor, whose deportment on the occasion virtues to a climax. The effect produced been in our own metropolis, the present win-

Col. Stone, and their contemptible copyists and the House adjourned. in Boston and elsewhere, and also with the legislators of the South, who are prohibiting by laws under penalty of death, the instruction of the oppressed-forbidding even free- to be lost in the House, we find the followmen of color from educating their own off- ing: spring !- Lynn Record.

ed themselves. Unfortunately one side of had been set spart for execution, with many 1800. the vessel was so much stove as admitted an others, on the day of All Saints, but their unequal pressure of water in the hold on the execution having been deferred, the letters they were still living; still no hope was entertained of saving them. A Chinese Christian, named Tong, 61 years of age, and several other Christians, have been beheaded.

Riches .- It is a stange delusion for men feet, and all of them some of their toes by not now rejoice as heartily over the much as continually visited by the curious, and among since, from one of the parties. The lapse others, by the queen.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A Mr. Gratton never lighted the fire of his committee of the Massachusetts Legislature eloquence into a more splendid blaze than are deliberating on the propriety and expe- when he pronounced a panegyric on the great WHERE DID HE GET THAT LAW.

port on this important subject.

The arguments for and against the punishment of death are numerous and weightly, and, to us, but few subjects are more death, wisdom; not like the torrents of Demostration. He had a negro boy, at whom and the punishment of Demostration on the punishment of Demostration of Demostration. The main thoughts are more deather than the punishment of Demostration of Demo thenes, or the splendid conflagrations of his neighbors used to hear him swear with involved in doubt and difficulty. The common object of punishment, the reformation of the offender, cannot be urged in its favor; and reached the point by the flathings of the vice the structure of the subject, and reached the point by the flathings of the subject of the subj for it extinguishes the last ray of hope of an amendment. The accurity of society does not require it, for prisons and dungeous may whole, there was in this man something that whole, there was in this man something that advise me to read on the evidences of Chriscould create, subvert, or reform; an under- tianity?' standing, a spirit, and an eloquence to sumdeath for the purpose of deterring others bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the ought to have settled long ago. You ought wilderness of free minds with unbounded au- not to have put off a subject so important to thority, something that could establish or this late period of life.' the world that should resound through the knew much about it; but I always supposed, the world that should resound through the knew much about it; but I always supposed, he christianity was rejected by the great nounced, that this Acade

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED er, now to granted by the Public, that they have encreted the Journal des Debats, a ministerial says, a mortal disease, under which I may Instructer, Mr. William Scales. paper, thus expressess itself:- We do not live a year and a half or two years, but not Theological Institution at Andorre sitates to say that of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most gauche, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of lib- 'I wish to investigate the truth of the Bible.' erty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July, in a struggle against the republic of the United States-when they saw those two people who, in the Old and New world, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR. We extract the following from a Mississippi paper:

standing with another servant which terminated in an 'affair of honor' between the parties. They met with pistols, at five pa- the unbeliever at his house or office, walking inary shall itself afford means of at nearly the same instant. Alfred received parently absorbed in thought. He contin- shall qualify young men to cor a severe wound in the right arm, after which, both parties expressed their entire satisfac- busily to trace and retrace his steps. The ed with this department and tion, and the affair terminated. We are elder at length spoke : You seem, Sir,' said all the studies pursued in it, will be happy to say, that Alfred though severely he, 'to be in a brown study. Of what are wounded, is recovering, and considered out you thinking?' of danger. Simon his opponent, escaped unburt, and has since absconded, in order to evade the law. This, we hope, will be received as an apology also for our carrier's not the elder. publishing his new year's address, in accordance with a long established custom. We swered the infidel. 'I supposed that Moses It is not deemed proper at this is were always opposed to duelling, and are was the leader of a horde of banditti; that a list of books to be used in this same always opposed to duelling. now more than ever confirmed in our anti- having a strong mind, he acquired great in- or to state specific qualification duelling principles.

Coleridge .- In a lecture delivered upward of twenty years ago, at some hall in Fetterlane, he divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand; it runs in and out, and leaves not a vestage behind. A which imbibes every thing, and returns it in allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class of which he trusted there were many among his auditors, he compared to of our supreme love and reverence. That Should restrictions in resp the slaves in the diamond mines of Golcon- is right. If he be our Creator, Preserver, qualifications for adm da, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserve only the pure gem.

French Question .- The resolutions of Mr. was such as might have been expected from by the liberal bequests of this philanthropist Cambreleng and Mr. Adams, occupied a large be a God, he ought surely to be worshipped. that officer, who is alike a gentleman in his are an offset to that produced by a contem- share of the House on the last two days of It is suitable that there should be an outward plation of the heartless and despicable con- the session, and finally but one was adopted The feelings of these strangers—gentled duct of worthless partizans with when our country is covered as with a plague. The duct of worthless partizans with when our country is covered as with a plague. The lives and deaths of such persons as William the minority report—'That in the opinion of when all may worship him, harmoniously jured from such a reception from the old Wilberforce, Hannah Moore and William this House the Treaty of 4th July, 1831, and without interruption. One day in seven Turpin, add lustre to the age in which they should be maintained and its execution inlived. It is evident that the minds of many sisted on '-(omitting the words, at all hazular outbreaking in a time of peace, and in are beginning to be turned from the worship ards) was carried by a unanimous vote; only culiar duties arising from the family relaa country boasting so much of its intelli- of money, to the application of it to beneve- one negative, Mr. Clayron, having been regence and orderly character. But the most lent and useful purposes. Nor do all the corded which was subsequently for obvious classified by the moral law. They are divisatisfactory representations have been made wealthly wait, till they have done with the reasons permitted to be withdrawn. The ded into offences against life, chastity, prop-

Mr. Adams then withdrew his two other that the greatest offence in each class is exter, a considerable number of liberal dona- resolutions, and the question was taken on tions, for furnishing instruction to the igno- the second resolution reported by the Comrant, and to feed the needy, alike hoperable mittee, which was adopted, and by which the to the donors, and to the city, in which they | Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The third rest the same kind. Murder must include every What a striking contrast do these acts of olution of the Committee, declaring that injury to life; adultery every injury to puribenevolence to the unfortulate colored race contingent preparation ought to be made, to form with those miserable meb-exciting, vile meet any emergency growing out of our reand venomous ebulitions of Col. Webb and lations with France, was laid on the table, bidding every improper desire in regard to mer Agent, and several changes

The French Missionaries are still exHouse Regulations Bill; (passed nearly uposed to dreadful persecution and martyrdom
nanimously in the Senate.) The important
most enlightened ages? He lived at a petheir papers North of Market-sto at Tong King in China. On the 17th of Judiciary Bill; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 of Cotober, 1823, M. Gogelin was strangled at in the Senate.) The Bill regulating the Degiven a law, in which the learning and samell, under the Third-street Hall. very severe weather; had her main mast carried away, and received so much damage in midst of a multitude of spectators. Two Banks. The Bill respecting the Tenure of flaw. Where did he get it? He could not who receive their papers by mail, to days before, M. Jacard and father Odorico, Office, and Removals from Office; (a most have soured so far above his age, as to have scriber at 169, Chestnat-street. who had previously endured nothing but important bill, supported in the Senate by devised it himself. I am satisfied where he imprisonment, were burdened with the cage and put into the stocks. These individuals Claimants for French Spoliations, before am convinced of the truth of the religion of

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of to his death a firm believer in the truth of containing this account were sent off while Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Christianity. He lived several years after Convention between the United States and this conversation; about thre 2, I believe. Spain; and the bill to improve the naviga- He continued to pursue the study of the Bition of the Missis sippi in the vicinity of St. ble, -his views of the Christian religion ex-Louis,) are among the bills which were sent panding and growing correct. Profaneness from the Senate to the House of Represen- was abandoned. An oath was now as offentatives, and 'never heard of more.'

ing an execution; every stroke the criminal hope for nething from the world, and he was broken at its birth exactly in the correspond- change of feeling. them has lost the greatest part of one of his of his poverty and ask himself why he can-

MORAL.

In a neat and beautiful city, in one of the 'His eloquence was an era in the Senate Northern States, lived a lawyer of eminence

The elder, surprised at the inquiry, re-

majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly, probably longer. What books, Sir, would tleman whom they believe to be you advise me to read?

The Bible,' said the elder. 'I believe you do not understand me,' re-

'I would advise you, Sir,' repeated the el-der, 'to read the Bible. And,' he continued, 'Only conceive the cries of joy which the 'I will give you my reasons:—Most infidels sist of English and Classical, leaving the Scriptures. Now French and classical, leaving are very ignorant of the Scriptures. Now French and other modern langua to reason on any subject with correctness added hereafter, as the extent of we must understand what it is about which and the demands of the public ma we reason. In the next place, I consider and require. the internal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the external.'

'And where shall I begin?' inquired the unbeliever. 'At the New Testament?' 'No,' said the elder; 'at the beginningat Genesis.'

The infidel bought a commentary, went Instruments; Natural History, Ge home, and sat down to the serious study of tory, History and Constitutions the Scriptures. He applied all his strong ted States and of the several St and well disciplined power of mind to the mar, Logic, Intellectual and Man Bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth. phy, Ecclesiastical History, Political Principles of the Principles of As he went on in the perusal, he received my, Exercises in Composition and An apology is due to our patrons in town occasional calls from the elder. The infidel for the non-delivery of our paper on the last | irecly remarked upon what he had read, and | the different nations of the earth publication day. Our carrier, Alfred, a col- stated his objections. He liked this passage, ored man, had an unfortunate misunder- he thought that touching and beautiful, but Youths will be fitted for adhe could not credit a third.

One evening, the elder called and found ted States; but it is intended that res, loaded with three balls, and both fired the room, with a dejected look, his mind ap-rect and extensive classical att ued, not noticing that any one had come in, study of the learned profession

> the moral law.' · Well, what do you think of it?' asked adapted to the particular ends

'I will tell you what I used to think,' anfluence over a superstitious people; and that sion. It is thought best that t on Mount Sinai, he played off some sort of present themselves for adm fire-works, to the amazement of his ignorant bring such books as they have, followers, who imagined, in their mingled regulations should be adepted fear and superstition, that the exhibition of what may thus be brought was supernatural.'

But what do you think now?' interposed learning, and a judicious eco

'I have been looking,' said the infide!, 'in- find themselves so in the proto the nature of that law. I have been try- studies, will be supplied by sidewalk at the corner of Reed and Elm nearly the same state only a little dirtier. A ing to see whether I can add anything to it, parents and guardians at the third class he likened to a jelly-bag; which or take anything from it, so as to make it ces, as they shall from time to better. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect.'

> directs us to make the Creator the object prepared to profit by academi and supreme Benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other, as such .- The second ter; at present no restrictions are forbids idolatry. That certainly is right .- ed except as to moral character, w The third forbids profaneness .- The fourth be good in order to enter or remain at fixes a time for religious worship. If there Institution. homage, significant of our inward regard. when all may worship him, harmoniously is certainly not too much; and I do not know that it is too little.—The fifth defines the pepressly forbidden. Thus the greatest injury to life is murder; to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greatest offence must include the less of ty, and so of the rest. And the moral code Liberator from its commencement closed and perfected, by a command forour neighbor.

Bills Lost .- Among the important bills where did Moses get that law? I have so punctually attended to, dur which passed the Senate, and were suffered read history; the Egyptians and the adjacent year, as formerly. Wherefore nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks scribers who have not complete and Romans; and the wisest and best Greeks terms of subscription, are most The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed or Remans never gave a code of morals like invited to pay their bills, as well ously in the Senate.) The Custom this. Where did Moses get this law, which for the present year, as those who the Bible.'

The infidel, -infidel no longer, -remained sive to him, as it was familiar before. When his former gay companions used one, he ha-Force of Imaginetion .- Father Malebranche bitually reproved them. He remonstrated relates that there was a young man, an idiot with them upon its folly and want of mean-from his birth, in the hospital of incurables ing, and said that he could never imagine Paris, whose limbs were broke in all before, how painful profane language must places where it is customary to break those be to a Christian. But did he become a sin-of malefactors who suffer on the wheel. His nisfortune was caused by his mother's see- ed great doubt upon that point. He could received vehemently struck the mother's afraid that he might choose other pleasures magination; and the infant's bones were from that circumstance, without a radical

variation, but I believe no other. I deavored to be more than substa rect, and have therefore left many ideas unexpanded, as I underst occur, in the actual conversation

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Let the reader meditate on the struction. The main thought the moral law is a menument. monument,-of the great me at Sinai, at the delivery of the 1 ments. But let him mark also unbelief, the practical temper disease, the lingering nature plaint, the judicious advice and tion of the Christian elder, the rangement of Providence by concurred, the excellence of as explained and felt, and the forming power of the Bible.

NOYES ACADEMY

ed to be open to youths of ge without distinction of color. fied by his literary and scientific moral and religious character, at and just views in regard to the sumed the unbeliever, surprised in his turn; tion of our countrymen, to carry, sign of the founders, patrons and of this Seminary.

The instruction for the present a

In English. The general cours dies will be as follows:—Reading Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geome bra, Trigonometry, Surveying, Na Astronomy, Geography and the Co and use of Maps, Charts and Ma Manners, Customs, Races and Rel

In the Ancient Languages and Cle of the Colleges and Universities 'I have been reading,' replied the infidel, Biography, together with all of dents may propose to themsel

may best comport with the int who shall come unprovided etter. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect.'

The first commandment,' continued he, stood at what stage of education sary, the subject will be consider

> There will be two Vacation From the FIRST DAY of May FI From the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY er until the FIRST DAY of Janua will be considered the beginning

Tuition. \$12 per year, and in like generally be afforded, as the Trus informed and believe, at \$1,25 per The Academy will be opened for

eption of scholars on the first Wedn of March, 1835. DAVID L. CHILD, Committee

S. E. SEWALL, & Trusters Boston, February 25, 1835.

apply mora arms for a the c tical again wha still the s and beau and they are the they are the they are they are the they are they are they are they are the T is an acknowledged fact, that Phil phia has been foremost in sustain consequence of the resignation voidably occurred in the distribute 'I have been thinking,' he proceeded, papers, the collection of bills has

ARNOLD BUFFUM, Agent

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. THE Subscriber returns his hearty to the Committee on the press, p larly the ladies, for their untiring extending the subscription list of rator; and is sanguine that each sub will feel himself called upon, at bound, to extend its influence by one more more subscriber with the f or one year. It is in the power of eac scriber to comply with this request, no one who is a friend will refuse the and desert the cause, when he can modated by paying a quarterly s This plan has been commenced of our subscribers. Perseverence sure its completion. The permane

overthrow of Colonization and Slavery Most respectfully yours, DAVID RUGGLES. Office 67, Lesponard Succ New-York, Feb. 5, 1835.